

**STATUS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
LIBRARIES IN INDIA : A STATE-OF-ART  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IT APPLICATIONS  
IN SELECT SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES AND  
INFORMATION CENTRES OF INDIA**



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**BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY, JHANSI**  
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**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**  
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**LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

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**2005**

## CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that the work embodied in this thesis entitled "STATUS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN INDIA: A STATE-OF-ART WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IT APPLICATIONS IN SELECT SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES OF INDIA" is submitted by Mrs. Anuradha Kakkar for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science. It is a record of the bonafide research work carried by her under my supervision and guidance. This work has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree/diploma in any form.*

*It is further certified that she has worked with me for the period required under the Ph.D. Degree, Ordinance-7 of the Bundelkhand University, Jhansi.*

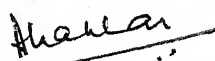
  
(Prof. M.T.M. KHAN)



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**'STATUS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN INDIA: A STATE-OF-ART WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IT APPLICATIONS IN SELECT SOCIAL SCIENCE  
LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES OF INDIA'** *is the result of  
original work done by me. I have prosecuted research towards the  
submission of this work availing ICSSR Partial Assistance Fellowship at  
the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.*

*This work, being submitted to the Bundelkhand University, Jhansi  
for the consideration of the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and  
Information Science has not been submitted either in whole or in a part  
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## PREFACE

*There has literally been information explosion, as a result there is information need, awareness and an increasing use of information in social sciences. The social sciences act as a source of guidance to administrators, academicians and researchers. The developmental issues can be perceived in a wider perspective and progressive ideas can thus be conceived.*

*To really understand the process of change in social science research, a balanced and well-developed information system in social science is very essential. The Libraries and Information Centres collect and disseminates relevant material on a given subject are designed to serve a limited clientele. Now information can be acquired, processed, stored, retrieved and disseminated by way of combined use of computing and telecommunication technology. The modern IT based services and facilities to researchers facilitate their academic pursuits.*

*The study involves the assessment of social science research libraries in India especially the ones funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. There are total 27 LICs of ICSSR Research Institutes all over the country. These 27 LICs have been taken for the study because there is a lot of variation found in terms of their resource base for researchers though their funding body is the same. They are established at different points of time, i.e. over a period of as much as forty-five years. Yet, sufficient growth has not been witnessed, especially for the old libraries. There is a lot of budget variations found in these LICs, which hinder their growth. A very important aspect is that they together cover almost all the disciplines of social sciences. More emphasis is given here on budget aspects and user satisfaction in terms of IT applications.*

*In the present study, a comparative study of their resources, facilities, infrastructure, budget, etc. have been done with a view to increasing IT facilities and services so that its status can be established. At the same time, changing information needs, priorities and behaviour in an IT based environment is made. After having gained the overall status of these 27 LICs, a National Information System and Network Model of these LICs is proposed so that they can share their resources in future. This aspect has not been touched and no study has yet been conducted on growth and development of social science research libraries in terms of providing technologically advanced information services to their users especially in view of the changing user needs in view of technological advancements and IT applications.*

The following scheme of chapters has been adopted:

The first chapter *Introduction* includes the development and need of Social Science Research in India along with a general overview of Social Science Research Libraries in India. The social science research viz-a-viz research libraries and their structure are also been highlighted. The growing importance of Information Technology and its products and services has also been emphasized. The aims and objectives, scope and significance and methodology of the study are also detailed.

The second chapter is *Review of Literature* wherein a number of published and unpublished work, primary and secondary sources have been surveyed on the subject relating to this study which are detailed as well as recapitulated in the chapter.

The third chapter concerns a general overview of the growth and development of social sciences emphasizing on the state of the art of social science research in India. The general trend of social science growth as a discipline is also been discussed. In view of information explosion, the structure of social scientists and in turn the structure of social science research libraries and their resource base is also studied. The overall growth and importance of social science research has been emphasized.

The fourth chapter relates to the general overview of ICSSR libraries in terms of their resources, facilities and services. Emphasis has been laid on the qualitative aspects, i.e. how extensive is the library network in terms of books, services, facilities, etc. Within the intensive study, emphasis has been laid on the quality collection in terms of the user needs. The technical status, i.e. the overall library infrastructure and services has been taken care of. Within the administrative and other management aspects of the library, the financial issues and staff patterns have been discussed. The budgetary aspect of then Libraries has been touched upon in detail analysing it by getting out the percentage of the Institute budget. The various statistical techniques like taking out coefficient variation, coefficient correlation, standard deviation and mean has been taken out. Thereby ranking has been done for each LIC for various years covered for the study would be adopted to analyze the budget. This approach would help us to compare the existing resources of these LICs to assess their overall growth and development.

The chapter fifth relates to the *Status of IT Applications in the ICSSR LICs viz-a-viz User Satisfaction: An Overview*. A comparison of the resources and services of these libraries is also done. At the same time, assessment of the IT products popularly in use by these LICs is also done. Accordingly, the LICs using the IT products and services to a greater extent for users have also been identified.

The user satisfaction for IT products and services has been assessed by way of sampling their responses and doing their paired ranking.

The sixth chapter encompasses a proposal for National Information System with a Network Model of ICSSR LICs. According to the identified core LICs using IT products and services, phase-wise distribution of these LICs would be done so that they may be incorporated in the Network Model of NIS. A plan for the new proposed site detailing the required network devices and financial aspects is also mentioned.

In the concluding chapter, the state of the art of IT applications in Social Science Research Libraries and Information Centres of ICSSR is assessed. This has been done keeping in view the overall information base, services and IT resources available in these LICs. The changing user needs, usage and preferences for IT products has been done as part of the outcome of user survey. The constraints faced by these LICs have also been highlighted. The importance of this study lies in establishing that once these LICs are automated are self-sufficient in their resource base and providing sufficient IT based services to their users, a National Information System Network of ICSSR LICs be planned so that these valuable information resources may be shared. Thereby, recommendations and suggestions are provided.

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**CHAPTER I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **I.1 INTRODUCTION**

The term 'social science' can be used in a very broad sense and can be defined as the application of the scientific view-point of understanding the human-society as a whole. The role of social sciences in national development is being increasingly recognized by decision-makers, scholars, planners and administrators. The social sciences have played a significant role in projecting the socio-cultural, political and economic situations of any society. The social sciences today form an active force in society fulfilling a significant role towards development. However, it may mean differently to different people and sectors. The Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines social sciences as 'the branches of knowledge that deal with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the inter-personal relationships of members of society.'

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, "Social Sciences concern the disciplines that deal with the human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects, economic, political science, sociology, social and cultural anthropology, social psychology and social and economic geography." Therefore, social sciences for our purpose include all these areas and their inter-disciplinary fields. All it needs us to do is to know and understand each area and blend it in the fast changing socio-economic political sphere.

### **I.2 DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

In India social sciences is of recent origin. There has literally been information explosion, as a result there is information need, awareness and an increasing use of information in social sciences. The social sciences acts as a source of guidance to

administrators and academicians. The developmental issues can be perceived in a wider perspective and progressive ideas can thus be conceived.

It is only after late fifties that the social science research in India has come off its conservative shell of being mostly in Universities, Archives and other few Research Institutions, like Asiatic Society Bengal, National Archives of India, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, and Indian Council of World Affairs. But as the planning of our nation took the lead and India started witnessing planned development, there was manifold increase of work on part of the planners and policy makers. As the planned phases of development took pace, the Fifth Plan stressed on the expansion of educational facilities and Research Institutions. This resulted in the existence of 34 Social Science Research Institutes by 1950 and 139 came into being during 1951-1980. Most of these Social Science Research Institutions were sponsored by the national body called Indian Council of Applied Economic Research. Each Centre or Institute of ICSSR provides information services in their mission-oriented fields. These services are essentially directed towards meeting the requirement of the work in progress in the respective organizations. Thus, the development of the Research Libraries has been significant. Most of the specialized Information Centres undertake documentation activities also. The ICSSR provides financial assistance to these Research Institutes and their Libraries.

To really understand the processes of change in social science research, a balanced and well-developed information system/service in social science is very essential. Libraries and Information Centres that collect and makes available for use, the materials on a given subject or field is often termed as a Research Library. These centres are designed to serve a limited clientele or experts, scientists, researchers, etc. The information seekers are wide group comprising of students, teachers, scholars, industrialists, policy makers, and general public. Only after realizing the importance of social sciences information in nation building,

various types of tools and techniques for providing information services to the users have been developed. Information sources, systems and services in the particular area have been created at the national, regional and international levels.

Our planners have to bear this in mind that information is power and no effort should be left out in getting this strengthened. When compared to other advanced nations, our country's investment in this regard is ridiculously low (0.25% as against 23% to 25% of GNP). According to statistics collected by INSDOC, it is estimated that our country is now deprived of world's information in social sciences. We are facing information drought and have to depend on foreign databases and secondary sources at a very heavy foreign exchange. The only remedy foreseen is to build our own resources.

### **I.3 GENERAL OVERVIEW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN INDIA**

A seminar on Social Science Research and Libraries was held at Sapru House from 2-4 January, 1959 under the direction of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The discussion highlighted the different areas of social sciences, the documentation of various publications of social sciences, co-ordination of work among social science Libraries. All this was planned to conduct research in a manner to achieve better research results. The vast literature appearing in the field of social sciences has to be scanned through, studied, analyzed and digested. The prime job of the Libraries is to bring forth the relevant literature for use of social scientists. In social sciences, literature is primary source and literature search is a secondary activity. But in recent times, documentation and abstracting has been of prime importance in social science research. As a result, a number of bibliographies in several areas of social sciences have become popular. The reasons, however, for the inadequate level of research are:

- Lack of sufficient documentation facilities.
- Insufficient financial support.
- Lack of a sound National Information System.
- Lack of uniformity in information resources and use of IT products.
- Insufficient infrastructural facilities for research.

#### **I.4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: ITS GROWING IMPORTANCE**

The entire world order has entirely changed due to fast and ultimate changes brought about by information. This change influences quick access to various resources and the method, mode and speed of delivery. This not only facilitates the transfer, dissemination and application of technology.

In the present era of information society, the technological revolution has laid great amount of impact on our information needs in a more challenging way. Now information can be acquired, processed, stored, retrieved and disseminated in vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical form by a micro-electronic based combination of computing and telecommunications. Basically, Information Technology is tools and applications support through which information is transferred, recorded, edited, stored, manipulated and disseminated. Due to this, more and more IT products and services are being provided in any information system. This will almost meet all the attributes of Information Technology, like timeliness, precision accuracy, quantifiable, verifiable, accessible, freedom from bias, comprehensiveness, appropriateness and clarity (John G. Burch).

#### **I.5 WHY TOWARDS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY?**

There has been a tremendous scientific and technological progress to bring about socio-economic development of society, which has resulted into exponential growth of information and its communication. There is now information pollution instead of

information explosion. The need for National Information Technology (IT) strategy arose due to this. The need may be viewed in three perspectives:

- IT is a strategic industry. Many developing countries have targeted IT for special policy and infrastructural support since it is the largest (worth over 1.5 millions), fastest growing and most profitable global industry.
- IT is a generic technology, whose applications span all industries and services.
- IT is an essential infrastructure in imparting the ever growing knowledge. It helps to collect, process and transmit information at breath taking speed and at declining cost. This, thereby, increases the level of efficiency and quality of productivity in rendering information services to researchers.

In social science research libraries, the use and application of IT is of immense importance and is already established. To provide right information to the right-user at the right time is a primary task to be performed by the information Managers of today. So the information demands of the researchers have been well assessed and managed. For this, more and more advanced services like documenting, scanning, and indexing even the micro-documents are to be provided. Providing such services is difficult but not impossible. The only answer to providing advanced information services to researchers is computer and communication technologies. These technologies include computer, telecommunications, micro-electronics, networking, cyber-technology, desk-top printing and reprographic technology. Along with these technologies support of electronic devices is important to shape the various components of Information Technology.

The convergence of all these technologies have made it possible to not only provide but market various information products by the Libraries and Information Centres (LICs). The more and more use of these technologies have also resulted in lower costs of data storage, handling and its transmission. This change in the overall scenario of LICs has not only posed major challenges to the Information Industry but also to the Information



Managers in providing and satisfying the complex requirements of scientists. The social scientists want pin-pointed, specific and exhaustive information retrieval. The information technology takes care of these aspects and makes use of storage media for recording, storing and dissemination of information. The technology has provided a new shape and outlook to the professionals by making every person globally accessible with computer linked up to different Library Networks to seek the required information. Information Technology consists of five components:

- Electronic and photonic technology.
- Computer Technology
  - Software
  - Hardware
- Communication Technology.
- Artificial Intelligence Technology.
- Human-Machine interface Technology.

In LICs only the first three components are in use. This has given way to the following three combined uses of Information Technology:

- (i) New means and ways to store information in a compact manner and cost-effectively use different photographic micro-forms, magnetic storage on tapes and discs, optical storage on CD-ROMs and video discs;
- (ii) New mechanism of software packages to store, search and handle data, both directly and sequentially.
- (iii) New facilities for cheap and fast transmission of information through telecommunication systems and networks.

## **I.6 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (LICs)**

Information is the need of the time for its uses, but if it is not well managed, organized, stored, retrieved and disseminated, it is worthless for the users. As automation and computerization of Libraries took place, even the most traditional libraries have started

providing their services using advanced techniques. Gradual changes in modern technology gave use to Information Technology, wherein, information is managed well, making it available for use expeditiously on demand or in anticipation of such demand. Now most of the LICs are under the influence of IT, which includes:

- The processing of data into information
- The storage and retrieval of information so that it is made available to users efficiently and effectively. It also makes the job of the Information Managers less cumbersome and lengthy. The extensive use and application of various communication media and microelectronic facilitates information location, processing and its transfer within minimum possible time.

There is not only widespread use of storage devices like microforms and optical discs but use of computers, on-line indexes, full text searching and retrieval, automated record keeping and even computer based decision making.

## **I.7 I.T. AND LIBRARY SERVICES**

The computerized and IT based library services are mentioned below but are detailed in Chapters IV and V. The impact of IT on library services is not only speeding up of routine work process but also widening the choice of available information resources for users. These are as follows:

- Bibliographic:
  - Current Awareness
  - Retrospective Searches
  - Developing Local Databases
- Information Services:
  - SDI
  - Reference Services
- Document Delivery Services
  - Barcode based online circulation
  - Full Text delivery
- Instruction Services
  - User Induction/Orientation

- Bibliographic instructions and training.
- In-house personnel training.
- Facilities:
  - Public Access catalogue
  - Resource sharing
  - Browsing and Interactive searching
  - Networking

With this kind of facilities being extended to the academicians, researchers and library users, Information Technology would sure be used in due course of time by even the traditional libraries not only to improve their services but also to share resources by way of creating their own specialized networks.

## **I.8 THE PROPOSED STUDY**

The study involves the assessment of social science research libraries of India, i.e. the ones which are ICSSR funded. There are total 27 LICs of these research Institutes and only these LICs are taken for the study because:

- These research institutes and their LICs are established at different points of time, i.e. over a period of as much as forty-five years.
- Yet the ones established more than 20-25 years back have not shown desirable progress in terms of their resources, facilities, services and state of technological advancements.
- These LICs and the related Research Institutes have the same parent body and should necessarily have the same criterion of budget allocation.
- The variations in the budget allocation in these LICs hinder the overall growth of these Libraries to an extent. Yet there are some Libraries which progressed in spite of low budget. This study would emphasis on budget to a great deal.
- Only ICSSR Institutes LICs are taken for this study because all of them together have covered almost all areas of social sciences and have inter-disciplinary approach in their research.

These parameters adopted in the study would provide us a clear picture of the overall state-of-the-art of these LICs.

- These LICs can be taken under an umbrella of the proposed National Information System Network since all of them are national level core LICs of social science disciplines.

A comparative study of their resources, facilities, infrastructure, budget, etc. has been done with a view to increasing IT facilities and services. An assessment of IT resources available in these Libraries and Information Centres is made in order to establish the status of IT applications available in these LICs. This is done with a view to provide better services and facilities to their readers. At the same time, changing information needs priorities and behaviour in an IT based environment is made so that their changing information requirements can be satisfied with modern IT resources and other technological advancements after having gained the overall status of these 27 LICs, a National Information Centre and Network Model of these LICs is proposed so that they can share their information resources in future.

This, along with the use of IT products would be estimated only after assessing through a detailed study of:

- ⇒ The use of computers in the in-house operation and documentation activity.
- ⇒ Sufficient use of IT applications and the type IT products used.
- ⇒ The hardware and software available.
- ⇒ Use of other modern equipments like Photocopier, Microform reader, Audio-visual equipments, etc.
- ⇒ Whether the Library has Internet facilities for its clients.
- ⇒ To what extent the LICs are automated.
- ⇒ Whether these centres are using CD-ROM databases or have created in-house databases for their clients.

- ⇒ The assessment of changing user needs in view of the technological advancements in these LICs.
- ⇒ Whether these centres are on other computerized network.
- ⇒ The budgetary provisions in these Libraries.

It may not be out of place to mention here about how I came to offer this area of study for research. Being part of the ICSSR family, i.e. working in an ICSSR funded Institute for more than twenty-two years and knowing well about the growth, development and the fund situation of the LICs of these Institutes. Their growth has been uneven in terms of the resources, infrastructural facilities and technological applications in these LICs and providing services to their users. Apart from this not much has been touched on the issue and no study has yet been conducted on growth and development of social science research LICs in terms of providing technologically advanced information services to their users, especially in view of the changing user needs in view of technological advancements and IT applications.

## **I.9 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aims and objectives of the study are as follows:

- (i) To study the library resources, facilities and services of Social Science Libraries over a period of time.
- (ii) To assess the growth, achievements and development of these Libraries in terms of modern means of communication and IT applications.
- (iii) To assess the impact of automation and IT applications on the quality of services.
- (iv) To assess the changing user-needs in an information age in terms of technological advancements in these LICs.
- (v) To examine the state of the art of these Libraries viz-à-viz IT applications.

- (vi) To examine the budgetary provision in these LICs viz-a-viz the Institute budget and their year of establishment.
- (vii) To make a comparative study of ICSSR LICs to assess the reason of their lagging behind in terms of providing services and facilities.
- (viii) To plan and propose a model of National Information Centre Network of ICSSR LICs in three phases by way of distribution in terms of their infrastructural facilities, services and IT usage.

### **I.10 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

- (i) Though there are sufficient library resources and infrastructural facilities available in most of the ICSSR Libraries, still they are not bringing out satisfactory library products and services for the users through electronic media or are not providing IT based services to their readers.
- (ii) There has been substantial increase in the quality of information dissemination services to the user community in the Libraries of North-Region of the country through use of IT products.
- (iii) Uneven facilities and financial support to ICSSR Libraries results in lack of uniform growth towards electronic media of communication.
- (iv) Major pitfalls faced to impart computerized Library services and provide in-house databases according to user requirements is due to lack of sufficient infrastructural facilities for automation.
- (v) The imbalances and variations in the budgetary provision of these Libraries are so high that there is no library which constantly fall under the high category of budget allocation.
- (vi) Some of the ICSSR LICs have shown more progress towards automation and providing IT based services in spite of lesser and limited budget allocation from ICSSR. The case is reverse with a few other LICs.
- (vii) No ICSSR Library is fully automated or equipped in order to establish the use of Information Technology products and services.



- (viii) The recently established ICSSR LICs have shown more progress in technological advancements and providing IT based services than the ones which are as old as 25-30 years.

### **I.11 SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE**

A host of research organizations have rapidly come into existence in India, playing a significant role in overall developmental activities. As much as 245 such Institutions have been established (UNESCO DARE Data, 1991) in various disciplines of social sciences. It was thus found desirable to study the Libraries of ICSSR funded organizations (as mentioned in the proposed study) to have meaningful and comparative assessment of their resources, facilities, services and status of IT applications since it is presumed that ICSSR LICs should be behaving uniformly in their budget allocations from their parent body, i.e. ICSSR. The total 27 ICSSR libraries set up at different points of time may have presumably different levels of development in terms of their resources, facilities and services. The constraints regarding uneven finances, if any, especially since the funding body is the same will be analyzed. The changing user needs in IT environment would also be looked into in order to establish the status of IT applications and requirements. Valid suggestions and recommendations would be made to the functioning body and related Institutions to automate the Libraries and make sufficient use of IT products. This would not only help in fulfilling of user needs but also help these libraries to network their resources. Further, a National Information System Network of ICSSR LICs is proposed since there is no such system and Network established in social science research field in India as yet.

## **I.12 METHODOLOGY**

The primary details and data of ICSSR libraries on resources, facilities and services were collected through a detailed questionnaire, which was suitably analyzed and presented in tabular form in the light of the objectives of the study. At the same time, visits were also made to these libraries. The Library Staff members and Librarians were interviewed and a select group of users were also interviewed. A total sample of 100 users was taken from 10 different LICs of different regions by way of doing purposive random sampling. The Director, NASSDOC was also interviewed to know about the future plans, to automate the ICSSR Libraries to establish a National Information System in Social Sciences, and Networking of ICSSR Libraries. A great deal of information on their library resources, facilities and services was collected from their printed brochures and leaflets and other compiled documentary sources of information.

The data provided in the questionnaire was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. To assess the impact of infrastructural facilities on the information services of these LICs and the budgetary provision in proportion to the Institute budget, analysis is done through various statistical techniques. The standard deviation, mean and coefficient correlation of institutions is done for each year and both for Institute and Library budget. Thereafter, ranking of library budget for each year is also done. The summation of rank value of each institute in all the respective years is done. The real rank value is also done for each Institute to place the more advanced institutes' budget in order of their ranks. The coefficient correlation will also show us the negative and positive correlation among the Institute and the Library budget. The overall efficiency of the services provided to users was quantified on the basis of this analysis. The paired ranking of the user survey was also done for analysis of user requirements, usage and preferences of IT products and services in ICSSR LICs.

The assessment of overall application of IT status was done by the available facilities, resources, services and extent of automation and use of IT products in these LICs and the user assessment of the usage of IT products and services in these LICs. On the basis of the overall status, a network model of these LICs with a National Information System is proposed. The network model is proposed to be divided in three phases. The first phase would include LICs of higher ranking in terms of resources, facilities, services and IT products. Gradually the LICs in the second and third phases would be incorporated. The Network Topology and Architecture is also proposed. Accordingly, the assessment of the financial expenditure is also done.

### **I.13 LIMITATIONS**

While collecting the primary data through a detailed structured questionnaire, it was observed that not all the libraries and information centres completely responded to the questionnaire. Only about 85 per cent of the information was filled up by the concerned Librarians. In such a case, the data was collected from annual reports of ICSSR LICs, files or through interviews with the Librarians. This resulted in an unorganized form of data which was organized for the sake of the study.

A sample of 100 users from 10 Libraries from different regions were collected because with a large sample the analysis would not have been paired. It was easier to get the results of the user survey by a sample of 100 users. Almost all categories of users responded to the interviews and user surveys. Interviewing the Librarians was also an interactive exchange of information. However, it was rather difficult to get time from the heads of the Institutions for their interviews. Most of them left it for the Librarians of the Institute to say.

## **I.14 SCHEME OF CHAPTERS**

The following scheme of chapters has been adopted.

The first chapter **Introduction** includes the development and need of Social Science Research in India along with a general overview of Social Science Research Libraries in India. The social science research viz-a-viz research libraries and their structure are also been highlighted. The growing importance of Information Technology and its products and services has also been emphasized. The aims and objectives, scope and significance and methodology of the study are also detailed.

The second chapter is **Review of Literature** wherein a number of published and unpublished work, primary and secondary sources have been surveyed on the subject relating to this study which are detailed as well as recapitulated in the chapter.

The third chapter concerns a **general overview of the growth and development of social sciences emphasizing** on the state of the art of social science research in India. The general trend of social science growth as a discipline is also been discussed. In view of information explosion, the structure of social scientists and in turn the structure of social science research libraries and their resource base is also studied. The overall growth and importance of social science research has been emphasized.

The fourth chapter relates to the **general overview of ICSSR libraries in terms of their resources, facilities and services**. Emphasis has been laid on the qualitative aspects, i.e. how extensive is the library network in terms of books, services, facilities, etc. Within the intensive study, emphasis has been laid on the quality collection in terms of the user needs. The technical status, i.e. the overall library infrastructure and services has been taken care of. Within the administrative and other management aspects of the library, the financial issues and staff patterns have been discussed. The budgetary aspect of then Libraries has been touched upon in detail analysing it by getting out the percentage of the

Institute budget. The various statistical techniques like taking out coefficient variation, coefficient correlation, standard deviation and mean has been taken out. Thereby ranking has been done for each LIC for various years covered for the study would be adopted to analyze the budget. This approach would help us to compare the existing resources of these LICs to assess their overall growth and development.

The chapter fifth relates to the **Status of IT Applications in the ICSSR LICs viz-a-viz User Satisfaction: An Overview**. A comparison of the resources and services of these libraries is also done. At the same time, assessment of the IT products popularly in use by these LICs is also done. Accordingly, the LICs using the IT products and services to a greater extent for users have also been identified. The user satisfaction for IT products and services has been assessed by way of sampling their responses and doing their paired ranking.

The sixth chapter encompasses a proposal for **National Information System with a Network Model of ICSSR LICs**. According to the identified core LICs using IT products and services, phase-wise distribution of these LICs would be done so that they may be incorporated in the Network Model of NIS. A plan for the new proposed site detailing the required network devices and financial aspects is also mentioned.

In the concluding chapter, the **state of the art of IT applications in Social Science Research Libraries and Information Centres of ICSSR** is assessed. This has been done keeping in view the overall information base, services and IT resources available in these LICs. The changing user needs, usage and preferences for IT products has been done as part of the outcome of user survey. The constraints faced by these LICs have also been highlighted. The importance of this study lies in establishing that once these LICs are automated are self-sufficient in their resource base and providing sufficient IT based services to their users, a National Information System Network of ICSSR LICs be planned so that these valuable information resources may be shared. Thereby, recommendations and suggestions are provided.



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**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As the social science research gained momentum, the need for specialised form of information to researchers also grew. As the required information is to be well processed before its dissemination, it is essential that information is well organised before it is presented. The variety of documentation services extended by the research LICs met certain specialised academic needs of the researchers, but with the advent of communication technologies, the job of these LICs became easier. The new technologies inspired most of the specialised LICs to impart Information Services using these modern and innovative technologies. Soon, these LICs got a status of automation and a few of them also started using Information Technology for their clients. But still the status of automation of these LICs was not as bright as it should have been. Different factors have hindered the growth and development of these LICs in a variety of ways. The dissertation completed by Chowksi on "*Computer Application in the Libraries of ICSSR Institutes: An Evaluative Study*" indicate the various library operations of these LICs, which are automated. The studies related to IT Applications in Social Science Research Libraries in India emerged only after having studied about computerisation in these LICs. This was perhaps the first study being done for ICSSR LICs automation. It was indeed essential in Information Age to reassess the status of these ICSSR LICs in terms of not only their automation status but also the use of Information Technology in these LICs. In view of this, it would be useful to get an overview of the major findings of certain selected studies, which might be quite useful in identifying the broad spectrum of library automation and status of IT applications in ICSSR LICs.

In order to conduct this study, a number of published and unpublished work, primary and secondary sources have been surveyed. The studies based on social sciences or ICSSR Research Institutes were consulted, among which a few were Ph.D. Theses on growth of social science research libraries in India. A number of ICSSR published work by S.P. Agarwal gave a broad view of the Library and Information services, social science libraries in India and Documentation facilities provided therein. DARE data of UNESCO provided the data and information on growth of social science research institutes in India over a period of time. A number of research articles, discussions and commentary given in Economic and Political Weekly, Frontline and Northern India Patrika were also studied to understand the need for quality social science research and the current scenario in social science research. The profiles of all the ICSSR Institutes and their Libraries were also consulted in order to get complete information about their structure and profile. This was apart from the questionnaire, which these Libraries filled up. The informal discussions with ICSSR/NASSDOC and the Librarians of ICSSR Institutes was very encouraging and inspiring.

For the purpose of reviewing the literature available on this work, the classification of the theme has been done according to chapterisation. To begin with, basic literature search was done for the first chapter, i.e. **Introduction**, where a report of Social Science Research Council (SRC), Working Paper Series, New York on Social Science Research Capacity in South Asia by Chatterjee Partha,<sup>1</sup> provided a lot of details regarding the growth of social sciences in relation to financial issues also. Mathews, P.M., "*Is Social Science Research Dying?*" in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XXXVII, No.35, 2002,<sup>2</sup> discussed the problems related to social science growth and its status in India. Singh Prem, *Managing Technological Changes in Libraries in Administrator*, Vol.36, No.1, 1991<sup>3</sup> highlighted the changes brought about in libraries due to

technological advancements. Sinha, A.K., *Trends in Information Technology in Dimensions of Library and Information Science*, Velga, Venkatappaiah, 1990<sup>4</sup> showed the latest trends and changes brought about in the libraries due to technological advancements. A *Report on Information Technology for Development: Advanced Technology Assessment System*, Issue 10, Autumn, 1995, in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, IRDC, 1995<sup>5</sup> discussed through papers about the transformation, the IT has brought for the benefit of the society as a whole. Viswanathan, T., in *Application of Information Technology in Libraries* in *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 38(1), 1991,<sup>6</sup> discussed how Libraries can be benefitted by the application of IT and its services for the users.

The third chapter on **Social Science Research n India: A State of Art** concentrates on the genesis and growth of social science research n India. Binwal in his book *Social Science Information: Problems and Prospects* highlighted about social science research in India in Part-II section through contribution of a few papers on the topic. The paper by Kaula, on *Social Science Research in India: Genesis, Development and Trend* not only identified the various disciplines in social sciences but also showed the growth of social science research in India.<sup>7</sup> The development of scientific methodology of social science research along with need and trends in social science research. Mohanrajan in his paper (in the same book) entitled Paradigm for Social Sciences in India defined the social sciences showing its emergence and importance of research as introspected by various Indian social scientists. In *Library and Information services in India* by Agarwal, S.P. emphasizes was laid on the availability of well equipped library and information services for advancement of education. This would help us to achieve the objectives of higher education and research.<sup>8</sup> The paper by Agarwal, S.P. on *National Social Science Documentation Centre in the Journal*



*International Library Review* stressed on requirement of information centres for providing specialised services so that the LICs should function as acquisition oriented institutions. The information should be well generated, collected, handled and transferred.<sup>9</sup> Agarwal, S.P. in his book *Development of Library Services in India: Social Science Information* again stressed that LICs are an important source of data collection and the LICs-which are strong infrastructurally can coordinate to for their own network. He also stressed on formulation of a National Information Policy and the need for linkages and resource sharing among various information centres.<sup>10</sup>

The gradual efforts towards building social science research in India is shown by the coordinated efforts put in for various aspects of social science research. An important move in this area was by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission, which emphasized on encouraging, integrating and financing different research schemes in the country. This was again emphasized by Agarwal, S.P. in his book *Concepts in Communication Informatics and Librarianship-I*.<sup>11</sup> Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, in its seminar on *Methodology of Social Science Research* recommended various ways to encourage not only social science research but also social scientists to adapt to certain methodology and standardization in research studies.<sup>12</sup>

UNESCO has also put in tremendous efforts to encourage, enhance and recognize social science research. Kaula appropriately mentioned the contributions of social science research by UNESCO in his paper mentioned above. UNESCO established a Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialization in South Asia. The Department of Library and Information Science, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, organised a very significant National Seminar in 1988, which held discussions on the themes like structure and development of social sciences, information needs and user

studies, characteristics of social science literature and its availability, and information systems, services and planning.

The issue of funding of social science research evolved way back in 1970s by a study sponsored by ICSSR in 1974-78 carried out by J.L. Azad, Suresh Kulkarni and S.V. Khandelwal. The study was novel and comprehensive in itself and covered 181 research institutions of all kinds and from all regions. The findings concentrated mainly on the research and infrastructural facilities and staff strength. This situation as compared to 1960s was far more improved. The funding found a major source from Central Government in all the regions except South, where it was through the State Governments.<sup>13</sup> Chatterjee's report on behalf of Social Science Research Council (SSRC) on social science research capacity in India in 2002 stressed on the issue relating to all the states especially South and East. Other regions were more fund starved.<sup>14</sup> Some similar issues were raised for discussion by Deshpande, in *EPW*, September 6, 2002, on Social Science Research capacity in South Asia.<sup>15</sup> Ghosh, Partha also raised the issue of the status of social science research and the role of ICSSR in the same in *EPW*, February 27, 2001 issue.<sup>16</sup> Kaula discussed in his paper for IASLIC, Social Science Research and its problems in India from the view point of academic and research infrastructure available in the research Institutions.<sup>17</sup> Mathews emphasized on the fading status of social science highlighting its causes in "Is Social Science Research Dying?" in *EPW*, January 6, 2001.<sup>18</sup>

While most of the social scientists like Sethi, Harsh in Social Science Research, Economic and Political Weekly, September 30, 2000<sup>19</sup>, Vaidyanathan, A., Social Science Research in India: Some emerging issues, Economic and Political Weekly, January 13, 2001<sup>20</sup> discussed about social science research India about its pattern, development and

trend. On the other hand, some others like Joshi, P.C. in Some Basic Issues of Social Science Research and Role of Research Institutes in ICSSR Newsletter, April-September, 1981<sup>21</sup> and Kurien, C.T., Social Science Research and Research Institutes in ICSSR Newsletter, 12.2.1982 discussed the social science research in India with special reference to contribution and role of research institutes.<sup>22</sup> Most of the social scientists posed a worrying picture of social science research in India and its fading and dying status in Indian context and in context of the role of research Institutes in India.

In the chapter fourth on **"Comparison of Existing Resources and Facilities of ICSSR Research Institutes LICs"**, mostly the annual reports of ICSSR were consulted for a detailed year wise and comparative budgetary figures. The details about the resources, facilities and services were supplemented by Tyagi, K.G. Directory of Social Science LICs in India, New Delhi; ICSSR 2001 along with the questionnaires filled up by the respective Librarians.<sup>23</sup> Devarajan in Library Computerisation in India, New Delhi: ESS ESS Publishers, 1990 provided need and steps for library computerisation.<sup>24</sup> Vashishth in Library and Information Services in India, Delhi, Indian Library Association, 1989 highlighted the Library and Information Services in India with special reference to modern services to readers.<sup>25</sup> The various ICSSR Annual Reports from 1995-96 to 2002-03 provided a lot of first hand literature especially the budget allocation to each Institution.<sup>26</sup> In the chapter fifth on **"Status of IT Applications in ICSSR LICs viz-a-viz User Satisfaction"** emphasis is laid on the overview of Information Technology (IT), its use in general, why we have marched towards IT, its use for LICs and how the development of computer and communication technologies have revolutionized the modes and methods of Information Storage and Retrieval. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development discussed on Information Technology for Development; Advanced Technology Assessment System, Issue 10, Autumn 1995. The

document provided an overview of IT in general, its utility at the global level in the various spheres and sectors of the society.<sup>27</sup> Kuldip Chand in his book *Current Trends in Information Technology: Impact on Information Scene in India*, emphasized how IT is now increasingly used in Library operations, database creation and searching, networking, online services, DTP, etc.<sup>28</sup> Chaddha in his edited book on *Information Technology and Librarianship: Papers presented at AGLIS Annual Convention, Jaipur, April 9-11, 1993* ably compiled papers laying stress on the need of computers in Libraries, management of computerized information systems, usefulness of computerized networks for resource sharing and usage of various software packages for LICs.<sup>29</sup> Dubey in his edited book *Information Technology and National Development* which is an offspring of the International Conference on Information Technology and National Development, held at Banaras Hindu University, in December 1991. The papers in general was based on the effective use of IT sector which provides a unique opportunity for our country to accelerate its development efforts.<sup>30</sup> Chandra Ramesh in his book *Technological Change in Libraries*, discussed how the electronic and digital system brought about a remarkable revolution in the functioning of LICs which also led to computer-oriented and on-line technologies.<sup>31</sup> Prasher in his book *Indian Libraries in IT Environment* provides contribution of various papers which broadly talked about how LICs scene is changing fast in the face of new challenges and in response to new demands. The advent of new technologies and their application in LICs work and services is further accelerating the pace of this change.<sup>32</sup> Nair in his book *Internet for Library and Information Services* provides complete knowledge of internet for providing information services or for retrieving documents and information required for research and teaching. Various techniques of using Internet is also highlighted.<sup>33</sup> Raina, in his publication of *IIML-MANLIBNET, 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual National Convention on Business*

Librarianship and Information Services: From Independence to Interdependence, compiled the conference papers which emphasized in its part-I of Technological Perspective about the Information Services in Business Libraries by way of integrating it with computing services.<sup>34</sup> Kakkar, Anuradha's paper on Technological Applications and Management of LICs in ICSSR laid emphasis on the technological changes being brought about as a result of IT usage and in view of the changing user needs of social scientists with special reference to ICSSR LICs.<sup>35</sup> Brittain, in his book *Information Technology in Special Libraries* discussed the various ways in which the IT may be utilized in special libraries and providing various IT products and services.<sup>36</sup> Navalani in his book *Library and Information Services* is a compilation of papers based on empirical research and critical evaluation of the changing scenario of library and information science in its various facets, not ignoring the contribution of IT in providing various information sources, its trend and impact on dissemination of Information.<sup>37</sup> Gaur in his volume on *Business and Management Libraries: Opportunities and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, the challenges in business librarianship, knowledge management, resource sharing and networking, information infrastructure and IT deployment in LICs has well been covered in the book.<sup>38</sup> Marsterson in his book *Information Technology and the Role of the Librarian* defined the role of Librarian in order to justify information services.<sup>39</sup> The IASLIC Conference, 1995 on Information Technology products of 1990s and Library and Information Centres laid complete stress on the various IT products and services and how most of the LICs are utilizing them and providing databases, network and other services for the users.<sup>40</sup> The chapter by Girja Kumar on *Defining the Concept of Information Needs* in the Book *Social Science Information: Problems and Prospects* by Binwal discussed the objectives of imparting information skills by identifying, translating and matching the conceptual framework of a user to that of the information system.<sup>41</sup>



The book by Girja Kumar and Krishan Kumar on Philosophy of User Education discussed about the users in detail, their profile, changing needs and their satisfaction in terms of matching their academic needs with the existing information system.<sup>42</sup> The chapter on Information Needs of the Social Scientists in the book Social Science Information and Documentation by S.P. Agarwal talked about building up the resources should largely depend on the requirement and its meaningful projection by way of in-depth understanding of the user needs especially with reference to the resources available in India for social scientists.<sup>43</sup> Sethi, A.R. in his book Information Searching Behaviour of Social Scientists gave a complete picture of the changing academic needs and searching behaviour of social scientists and how the Information Scientists can help them in this situation.<sup>44</sup> Sridhar's book on Library use and user research: with 20 case studies is an unusual compendium of twenty independent case studies on the same set of library user population conducted over a decade or so. This provided a picture of the user requirements in the past and the changing user needs. This indicates that understanding of the user becomes very essential.<sup>45</sup> Laxman, Rao, N (ed.) of the publication Responding to User Needs in Changing Information Landscapes, conference papers of 49<sup>th</sup> All India Library Conference, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi stressed on the overall changing information scenario and information services taking care of changing user needs.<sup>46</sup>

In the Chapter sixth "**National Information System (NIS) and Network of ICSSR LICs**" various documents on the need for National Information Policy and designing the NIS were consulted. Agarwal, S.P. in Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centres in India, Vol.V, gave a paper on National Information System in Social Science and emphasized that setting up of NISSS would be a step towards not only adding dimension to research in social sciences in India but also coordinate the

information activities in social sciences in the country.<sup>47</sup> In the same document Rajagopalan and Rajan emphasized on the National Information Policy for India<sup>48</sup> and the other chapter on Agenda for a National Information Policy<sup>49</sup> wherein emphasis was made on the need and formation of a NIP. Anon in his presentation on National Information Policy on behalf of the committee on National Policy on Library and Information System, New Delhi presented his views on NIP formulation to provide uniform information services to users.<sup>50</sup> Barna on National Policy on Library and Information Systems and Services for India: Perspectives and Projections, emphasized that why NIP is necessary and what are its objectives and basic issues to be dealt with which would also help in framing a National Information System to provide accurate user services. He suggested to bring about more LICs to be part of the integrated network in order to let India move towards 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>51</sup> Binwal in his book Social Science Information: Problems and Prospects in Part-V of the book, i.e. Information Systems and Services compiled a number of valuable contributions by different authors on social science information systems and services and their dissemination technology wherein all the papers centered round the concept of application of Information Technology for developing bibliographical databases and databases and the use of communication networking is the need of the hour to increase accessibility to national and international information sources by the Indian social scientists. This would in turn help the Information Managers extend better and accurate services to the users.<sup>52</sup> Gupta, B.M. in his edited book Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centres in India, Vol.8, gave a broad picture of the modern developments of the information science and the way India is trying to forge ahead in consequence with the developments taking place the world over.<sup>53</sup>

In the section **Planning of a National Information System Network** various documents were consulted which provided a clear picture of what are the essential prerequisites followed in some of the other famous national networks of the country. Kaul in his book *Library Networks: An Indian Experience* stressed on why should networks be made and how to plan a library network for the benefit of information managers and the user community.<sup>54</sup> Kaul in his book *Library Resource Sharing and Networks* emphasized on how can library network contribute to resource sharing cost-effectively.<sup>55</sup> Kumar, P.S.G. in his paper on Information Service for National Development: The Indian Context in the journal *Herald of Library Science* 24(1-2), pp.30-35, emphasized that development involves information and knowledge inputs of scientific and technological research and their application since there are new needs and demands of information today.<sup>56</sup> Ladner in his book *Networking by Special Libraries and the role of Special Libraries Association in Special Libraries*, 80(2), 1989 detailed the prerequisites of networking of special libraries and the type of network required for special libraries and the role special libraries association play in formation of NIS and networking.<sup>57</sup> Khanna in his book *Handbook of Library Information Systems and Services* stressed that the recorded information in itself is of no use unless it is stored in an easily retrievable manner so that it can be made available for use promptly, conveniently and economically and with precision to the users in a form or language suitable to their needs. In view of this, he detailed a number of networks like NISSAT, AGRIS, INFLIBNET, and other Documentation Centres of India.<sup>58</sup> Kaul, H.K. and Baby, M.D. in the edited book *Library and Information Networking NACLIN 2002*, DELNET, New Delhi highlighted the current concepts on the Digital Divide with special reference to Library and Information Networking in India.<sup>59</sup> Mukhopadhyay in his paper *Social Science Information System and Information Technology: Problems and Possibilities in*

the book by Buriwal, *Social Science Information: Problems and Prospects* emphasized that our libraries must get systematized by adopting common standards. Information Technology helps us to use alternative means to maintain standards for easy and efficient handling of information and eventually formation on networks.<sup>60</sup> Kamath in his book *Role of a Special Library in a National Information System in Indian Libraries: Trends and Perspectives* (ed.by) K.M. George stressed on the contributions that can be made by the special libraries in formulation of a National Information System. Since these libraries are rich in information resources, which can be utilized to share them and form a NIS.<sup>61</sup> Kapoor and Ghosh in their paper for IASLIC Conference 1977, on Planning of National Information Network discussed the objectives, steps and basic issues to be taken care of while planning of a NIS.<sup>62</sup> Raina in his book *Library Resource Sharing and Networking* took up the similar issue linking all the Indian Institute of Management Libraries cost effectively. The model suggested the sharing of journals since a major amount of budget is involved in it.<sup>63</sup> Sengupta in his paper published in *International Library Review*, 19(1), 1987, titled *Planning of a National Information System* gave view of planning of NIS along with its utility to the readers at large.<sup>64</sup> University Grants Commission published a report on *Development of an Information and Library Network*, 1988, emphasized on the utilizing of information resources by way of formulation of a NIS so that these resources may be shared by way of framing a network for the same. This has been also the brain child for INFLIBNET.<sup>65</sup> Vashishth in the book *Computerisation and Library Network* emphasized on how uniformity in library automation, creation of databases and the concept of resource sharing may help the LICs to share their valuable resources by way of networking them.<sup>66</sup> Agarwal, S.P. in his book *National Information Resources for Social Sciences in India* stressed on the importance of linking information and user requirements. The book makes out a case

for setting up three apex national bodies which would make every endeavour to coordinate the activities and obtain cooperation of individual information centres within a predetermined framework.<sup>67</sup> Sreedhar, G.S. (ed.), in *Networking Educational Institutions* gave a path to network academic institutions to share information resources to satisfy user's need.<sup>68</sup> Vittal, N. in *Information Technology and Library Networking: The Challenges Ahead* in *DELNET Newsletter*, stressed on how Information Technology could be helpful in Library Networking so that more and more information is provided to potential users for accurate retrieval and timely dissemination.<sup>69</sup>

### **EMERGING CONCLUSIONS**

The foregoing review of the literature on the subject relating to Automation and Application of Information Technology in Social Science Research LICs in India enables us to derive certain significant conclusions, which are recapitulated through the following paragraphs:

Firstly, there is a steady growth in social science research which is interdisciplinary character has given way to probe and inquire into other disciplines. This has not only promoted but also strengthened the synthetic tendency of social science and gave way to further research. Gradually, more and more academic bodies got into social science research to accelerate the social and economic development of a nation. The research patterns took a definite shape like development research, applied research, oriented fundamental research and free fundamental or pure research. Thereby, research witnessed some changes and it was research by teamwork or research-in-series. There was more flexibility in research and a definite development of research methodology was adopted by the social scientists. Thus, not only the role of social scientists was important but the functions of research organisations also became



challenging. There was more and more need of well documented research literature for researchers and dissemination of research literature required suitable and advanced library techniques. With the advancement of technology, this dissemination of information became very easy for the information managers. Most of them felt that the use of Information Technology Products not only helped the Information Scientists but also the researchers.

Secondly, in order to provide modern automated services to their users, there is no separate budgetary provision for the development of ICSSR LICs either from the parent body, i.e. ICSSR or at the Institutional level. Yet, some of these LICs are not only automated but are also using IT products. This is due to their own efforts by way of obtaining one time grant from various sources. Most of the LICs are providing CD-ROM databases, in-house databases and Internet facilities to their users. The users of ICSSR LICs find the in-house databases, automated CAS/SDI services and documentation services extremely useful. Yet, Internet browsing is the most popular source of exploring information at the global level. The user's future information needs in the context of electronic information environment still needs to be assessed.

Thirdly, the macro and micro level studies cited above generally indicate that a lot of efforts has been made in past over establishing a National Information System in Social Sciences with a view to take steps to improve library services in the country, both by the professional and government bodies. Though NASSDOC supports the research and development efforts in social sciences but yet no final shape has emerged as far as formulating of a NIS Network is concerned. In view of this, it is felt imperative to carry out the present study in the context of understanding social science research, providing research facilities and infrastructure, understanding changing user needs in view of the

technological advancements and thus forming a National Information System Network in Social Sciences. In this study, it is proposed that a NIS Network of ICSSR LICs be formulated with the initiation of ICSSR/NASSDOC, which may workout to provide these LICs financial assistance. This dissertation is also emphasizing to study the status of IT applications in ICSSR LICs since most of them are automated and the ones, which are not automated, are still far from doing so. But prior to this, efforts have been made in the following chapters to analyze the reason of these LICs lagging behind in modernisation and examine the relevance of application of Status of Information Technology Applications in the ICSSR LICs. Thereafter, these ICSSR LICs would reach a state having sound infrastructure so that they can easily be part of the National Information System Network in either of the three phases as proposed in this study. In the light of this, the selected hypothesis is further examined for carrying out the proposed work.

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### **CHAPTER III**

## **SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA: A STATE-OF-ART**

## CHAPTER III

### SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA: A STATE-OF-ART

#### **III.1 GENESIS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

Social Sciences may be defined as the discipline, which deal with humans in their social and behavioural references. They are concerned with a systematic investigation of the behaviour of man in society with the aim of formulating a body of relevant theory. Generally speaking, the social sciences include Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, History and Anthropology. The social sciences cannot be kept within the limitations of demarcated boundaries. This is because every human activity is a multi-faceted activity. The social sciences overlap other disciplines and also relates to Natural and Human Sciences along with the Arts. In totality, social sciences study the structure and properties of human groups, the way the individuals interact with one another and within other environmental groups.

The synthetic merging of the social sciences continued steadily. The most important factor, which has encouraged this trend, is the inter-disciplinary character of the present day research. Research in social sciences has probed, inquired and encroached into other disciplines. With the knowledge expansion at a fast speed in the present day scenario, and resulting in information explosion, the inter-disciplinary impact of research is growing vigorously. The UNESCO has regrouped the social sciences into four main categories: (i) Homothetic Sciences, (ii) Historical Sciences, (iii) Legal Sciences, and (iv) Philosophical Sciences. All the four groups are very closely inter-related.

The idea of social sciences developed from Philosophy and did many other branches of knowledge. There was scientific approach to the intellectual activities in the earlier centuries rather than the scholarly approach. What is now stated as social sciences was formerly known as social discipline, but with the advancement of time, due to the distinctive achievements of the scientific method on our way of life, the term social discipline was taken over by the term social sciences.

Edwin, R.A. Selegnian (in 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of Encyclopedia of Social Sciences) has defined social sciences as "those mental or cultural sciences, which deal with the activities of the individual as a member of a group." It was gradually felt that Research is in every way important and helpful to the proper study of social sciences as it is to that of natural sciences.

A gradual diffusion occurred in social sciences with a trend towards specialization which gave way to inter-disciplinary research. Thus, a few vital areas like political sociology, economic anthropology, industrial sociology and political economy have developed as a result of crossbreeding.

Social sciences as we can observe now are of recent origin. There has been virtual explosion of social sciences in India as a result of which there has been rapid growth of social science research and training organizations in the country.

The first two research institutions outside the University system for the purpose of research, teaching, training and policy formulations were formed as early as 1927, one working in the field of Public Administration, i.e. All India Institute of Local-Self Government, Mumbai and the other having an inter-disciplinary character, i.e., Indian Council for Africa, New Delhi. In 1935, two more social science research organizations came to be set up – one for Economics and the other for Statistics. Gradually, institutions were set up in other



areas like Political Science (1943), Anthropology (1945), Commerce (1946), Psychology (1949), Management (1949), Demography (1956), Law (1959), Criminology (1961) and Defence Studies. As the inter-disciplinary approach grew, most of these institutions composed of multi-disciplinary approach. Some of them even imparting training for future researchers and administrators.

As the Social Science Research Institutions grew, in terms of number as well as disciplines, three important agencies were involved in sharing and assisting research, i.e. Government, Private Bodies and International Organizations. Obviously, the Government contribution is highest, i.e. about 90 per cent, since the social science research Institutions in India receive their regular grants from the Government sources.

With the establishment of ICSSR, the social science research took a different outlook. Dr. J.P. Naik, the first Chairman of ICSSR in 1973 argued that the ICSSR should take initiative to formulate a 'National Social Science Policy.' It was stated that this policy should be formulated with a view to give importance and relevance of different types of research and researches in different areas, i.e. (i) for theory building and methodological innovations in the discipline; and (ii) for solving social problems. Another major concern in the early years of ICSSR was the need for a direct and active link between research and training. The Review Committees for the working of ICSSR emphasized on this aspect. The working of the ICSSR and the programmes initiated by the Council were reviewed by the Working Committees. A brief mention of the objectives of these Committees is given below.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES IN INDIA: RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE –  
A REPORT (2 Vols.) (1973)**

The committee was set up in 1973 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah. The major objectives of this Review Committee were:

- (i) to identify the significant trends in the development of research in various social sciences, to assess their value and relevance and to identify the gaps in social science research, which should be filled in the future;
- (ii) to study the problems confronting social scientists in their research and to suggest ways of overcoming them;
- (iii) to evaluate the aims and objectives and examine the structure and procedure of operation of the ICSSE; and,
- (iv) to identify the various programmes of documentation services, training and development and recommend new strategies to be adopted by the Council for developing research in social sciences.

The report of this Review Committee emphasized not only for the services, which were extended to social science research and to the ICSSR. It was widely consulted for planning and decision making in every sphere of education.

The report assessed the work done during the Fourth Five Year Plan with an outline of programmes for Fifth and Sixth Plans.

#### **REPORT OF THE SECOND REVIEW COMMITTEE (1978)**

The Second Review Committee was constituted in 1977 under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.M. Dandekar and put up the following issues:

- (i) to review the work of ICSSR during the last ten years and especially during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and,
- (II) to make proposals for the development of the work and programmes of ICSSR over the next ten years and especially during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

This report indicated the need to broaden the periphery of social science research keeping in mind the objectives and programmes. It also emphasized on the role of

various research Institutes, Universities, etc. and to mobilize and strengthen the infrastructure for research in various areas.

### **THE THIRD REVIEW COMMITTEE (1986)**

This Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of P.N. Dhar, the references of which are as follows:

- (i) To review the work of the ICSSR during the last 16 years and especially during the Sixth Five Year Plan;
- (ii) To make proposals for development of the work and programmes of the ICSSR during the next decade and especially during the Seventh Five Year Plan;
- (iii) To suggest steps whereby social sciences can more effectively interact in solving the problems and challenges of national development; and,
- (iv) To recommend steps for a wider dissemination and utilisation of social science research findings among academics, the public and policy-makers.

In the light of the policies and programmes of ICSSR, the Committee redefined the objectives of ICSSR programmes to bring about specific improvements. The Committee also discussed the various financial provisions for these programmes.

### **III.2 GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

The research in social science is of recent origin. The recognition to social science research got complete recognition in the World Congress of the Arts and Science in 1904. Gradually Social Science Research caught momentum as the interdisciplinary approach to social sciences increased. The various disciplines of social sciences were thus divided into three categories by Seligman:

- (i) Purely Social Sciences,
- (ii) Semi-Social Sciences, and
- (iii) Sciences with Social Implications.

Under these categories are grouped various disciplines of social sciences. Now when we talk of research in social sciences, we must emphasis on what research actually aims at. **"Then aim of research is to gain new knowledge through systematized efforts. Mere fact finding, data collecting, census taking or remarking records cannot be recognized as actual research. They are only preliminaries to research. Scientific research is conducted through a method 'sufficiently objective' and systematic to make possible classification, generalization and verification of data observed."**

Specifically in social sciences research, the inferences are liable to be more vitiated due to the judgments derived by human intellect himself. The status and social science research can be derived from the indicators like number of Universities and Research Bodies engaged in research, number of Post-Graduate Departments, number of Doctoral Theses, number of M.Phil students, number of students registered for Ph.D. and above all social science researchers in terms of manpower.

With the growing disciplines and inter-disciplinary approach towards research in social sciences, various methodologies for its research were adopted. This emphasized on the importance of developing scientific methodology for social science research. The scientific method a never ending spiral movement (as put by Ranganathan) which passes through four sectors in each cycle. Over a period of time, emphasis was laid on various aspects of social science research in view of its growing importance. These issues were:

- ⇒ Training in research methodology,
- ⇒ Establishment of a National Council for Social Science Research and Regional Research Councils,
- ⇒ Role of organizations in social research,
- ⇒ Standardization of research studies, and,
- ⇒ Exploring the possibility of funding for various aspects of social science research in support of its growth.

The increasing interdisciplinary approach towards social science research gave way to social scientists to explore new ideas and areas of research. This witnessed a lot of changes in social science research. A prominent change seen was research by team-work and research-in-series. Gradually, a definite trend in scientific research patterns was established which are:

- ⇒ Team work research,
- ⇒ Flexibility in research,
- ⇒ Advanced approach to scientific knowledge,
- ⇒ Region-wise area study,
- ⇒ Inter-disciplinary research,
- ⇒ Approach towards large scale co-operative research,
- ⇒ Application of the existing theories,
- ⇒ Evolution of new theories for research.
- ⇒ Symbiosis between fundamental and applied research, and,
- ⇒ Development of research methodology.

With such a vast periphery of research patterns in social sciences, more and more took to scientific research. They were:

- ⇒ Individual Vs. Team research,
- ⇒ Universities
- ⇒ Government Institutions
- ⇒ Private Agencies



- ⇒ Industrial Establishments, and
- ⇒ International Bodies.

Thus, diffusion of social science research took place and witnessed more professionalism in its research. This resulted in internationalization of social science research with an assurance to more advancement in social science by ways of interdisciplinary and hybrid approach towards its research. The social sciences became essential tool for the study of the conditions and need of modern society, without a proper use of their methods and results, control of economic, social, financial and demographic developments or manpower requirements is possible. Proper planning at all levels of research at the global level is required with a larger contribution of researchers with extensive knowledge and training in social sciences.

### **III.3 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH – A STATE OF ART**

As is clear from the previous part of the study that during the first few years after Independence, the main responsibility for research and higher study in development and social sciences was borne by Universities. The main thrust of development oriented study of social sciences and research was felt in new schools of advanced learning which were established with Government's sponsorship and financial support. It was strikingly observed that disproportionate attention was focussed on economic aspects of development in the research carried out in Universities. Other areas of social sciences were not encouraged so much so as sociology which came into being by the early 1960s.

The Centre for study of Developing Societies was the first to integrate the interdisciplinary approach in 1963 under the leadership of Rajni Kothari, a Political Scientist. Gradually between 1960-1970 three different types of research Institutions

emerged all having emphasis on inter-disciplinary approach. The National Institute of Community Development (NICD) in Hyderabad was the first one. The first ever blend of higher education and research was canvassed by the Jawahar Lai Nehru University, New Delhi, in the 1960s. The Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS) in Shimla was a National Centre of Academic Excellence to provide the senior and eminent scholars towards contributing to academic pursuits.

Thereafter, several other Centres for social science research were established in the later 1960s. The situation of social science research gradually got an acceptable shape and it was thought that it should help to achieve development and social justice within the framework of democracy. This new direction of research created enormous demand for information on various aspects of the economy and society and its analysis and interpretation for use in policy making. It was thus that the institutions that are funded and largely controlled by the Government emerged.

In the 1950s and 1960s, social science research was concentrated in the metropolitan cities of the country, like Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai. The Delhi School of Economics and Presidency College, Kolkata, were reputed for research in Economics. These institutions captured the larger picture but failed to cover the local perspective. This, however, remained to be a major problem for a few years in our large and diverse country. At the same time social sciences suffered in Universities because their concentration was mainly on teaching. However, with the process of decentralization of social science research, which began in the early 1970s with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) a number of Institutions were set up across the country for enhancing of social science research. This gave the social science research a facelift and a new direction. These Institutions enjoyed a high degree of autonomy from the point

of view of government intervention and impact of changing policies. They focussed on research and adopted a multi-disciplinary approach. By the late 1990s, there were 27 Institutions under the ICSSR. They are largely financed by the ICSSR while the Government of the States in which they are located also contributed substantial funds.

Now what kind of policy-related research is conducted by these social science research institutions is a question and in what ways do Indian social scientists contribute, if at all, to the generations of knowledge for the making, implementation and critical evaluation of public policy?

### **III.4 COVERAGE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

However, there are four types of social science research institutions in India:

- (i) Research Institutions, Organizations, Bureaus, Units or Directorates located within Central Government Ministries or State Government Departments or directly under their jurisdiction;
- (ii) Government funded but legally autonomous research institutions;
- (iii) Degree granting educational institutions, educational institutions whose faculties engaged in social science within a department or research centre located within the College or University; and,
- (iv) Private consultancy firms that conduct research under contract from private or public sector firms and government departments and Ministries.

To these four types can be added a fifth: the Scientific and Engineering Institutions that have social science cells or departments.

After knowing the four types of social science research Institutions in India, we can easily say that almost all areas of social sciences are covered in them in order to

establish social science research as a major growth industry in India. Over the years, there is a strong network of these Institutions and social scientists engaged in research in terms of co-ordination of research. The University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have been allotted substantial sum of money to nurture social science research in Universities and autonomous research Institutions. At the same time, the Ministry of Human Resources and other Central Government Ministries and State Government Departments give out research grants. This grant is either recurring or non-recurring, or in form of research grants or even one-time grant for research purpose. These research grants have been from time-to-time expanded because it is ultimately social science research in various socio-economic political areas that will contribute to country's development.

### **III.5 EFFORTS TOWARDS BUILDING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

As the social science research took pace, coordinated efforts were put in to study the various aspects of social science research. The Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission encourages, integrates and finances different research schemes. Ranganathan emphasized on Scientific Methodology of Social Science Research which is possible through the application of the scientific method.

A seminar on the "Methodology of Social Science Research from the Perspective of Social Action" was held by the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi in November, 1964, and recommended:

- ⇒ Training in Research Methodology,
- ⇒ Establishment of a National Council for Social Science Research and Regional Research Councils,
- ⇒ Role of Organizations in Social Research,

- ⇒ Standardization of Research Studies,
- ⇒ Exploring the possibility of:
  - (i) Founding an inter-disciplinary journal of social research;
  - (ii) Publication of fuller research reports;
  - (iii) Publication of Model Research Studies; and
  - (iv) Creation of Documentation and Abstracting Services.

UNESCO in 1952 established a Research Centre on Social Implication of Industrialization in South Asia (Headquarter in Kolkata). Its name was later changed to UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, in 1961. Its' Head Office was now in Delhi. The main aim of this body was to collect and disseminate information on social and economic research in order to enhance social science research in India. This body also brought out various bibliographies subsequently.

This UNESCO Research Centre merged with Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi in 1967. This Centre also provided various services for researchers naming "South-Asia Social Science Abstract" 1952-58, Bibliography "South Asia Social Science Bibliography" and "Research Information Bulletin: Social Science Projects in South Asia" (1956), which is still being published.

Gradually during 1961-1970, Economics, Sociology, History, Psychology witnessed their own growth and developed inter-disciplinary approach. This thereby helped each disciplines to utilize research methodology of the other disciplines. The inter-disciplinary approach to research was also harnessed due to increasing documentation facilities to research scholars.

A very significant National Seminar was organized by the Department of Library and Information Science, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, in 1988. The discussions were held on the following themes:



- (i) Structure and development of social sciences;
- (ii) Information needs and user studies,
- (iii) Characteristics of social science literature and its availability; and,
- (iv) Information systems, services and planning.

This National Seminar explored the possibility of several areas of research that open up for empirical studies:

- (i) Patterns and use of literature in innovative and inter-disciplinary fields;
- (ii) Time-lag in terms of the use of foreign literature; and,
- (iii) Cost accounting of the financial and intellectual inputs in terms of effective use of Information sources.

These varieties of efforts towards building social science research help the researchers in conserving the research potential for specific purpose. Thereafter, researches were being conducted in series and not in a parallel pattern.

### **III.6 FUNDING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

A study sponsored by the ICSSR in 1974-78, carried out by J.L. Azad, Suresh Kulkarni and S.V. Khandelwal gives a picture of funding of social science research in India in the early 1970s. The study covered 181 research Institutions all kinds, 19 in the East, 66 in the North, 53 in the South and 43 in the West. Until the mid-1960s social science research institutes were mainly set up by private organizations, although they often received grants and projects from the Governments. Most of these Institutes were very small in size, more than half had less than 10 Faculty Members and less than 10 supporting staff. Only 21 of the 181 Institutes had a total staff strength of more than 50. It was also not true that the Government Organizations were larger, private and government institutes were evenly distributed by size. In terms of research facilities, only two institutes in the entire country had libraries with more than 1,00,000 books and only 21 others had more than 25,000

books. However, from the late 1960s, there was a greater expansion in Libraries due to greater availability of funds.

As for funding, the single major source of funding 1973-78 for institutes in the East, North and West of the country was the Central Government. In the South, however, it was the State Governments, which were the best funded and had the largest research staff and libraries. Institutes in the East had the least funds. The average per institute expenditure in 1977-79 in the country was Rs.1.37 million. This average was the highest in the West (Rs.1.84 million) and the lowest in the East (Rs.0.81 million).

The study indicated that although institutes in the East were the least funded and had the least research facilities, they published more books and journal articles per researcher. The number of programmes per institute was also the highest in the East, even though the average size there was the smallest. Performance per researcher was the highest on all counts in the Institutes of the Eastern region. One surprising observation shown in this study was that research output did not necessarily improve with increasing funding. So other conditions are necessary for research funds to have desired results.

The study also estimated that the total expenditure in 1977-78 from all sources of funding taken together on social science research in the country was Rs.21.82 crore. Compared to the size of the total government expenditure, this was about 0.09 per cent. The total expenditure of the ICSSR in 1977-78 was 1.79 crore. This was only about 8 per cent of the total social science expenditure in the country. Since the study found that except in the West, the largest source of funding for social science came from the Central and State Governments. Thus, the study clearly shows that the ICSSR accounted for only a small part of the total government expenditure on social sciences.

This is still the picture today. Besides the UGC expenditures on the centres of advanced study and other special assistance programmes, the research today is mostly supported by the Government Agencies like various economic Ministries and the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India, etc.

The ICSSR's total expenditure in 1997-98 was Rs.12.87 crore. This increased to 30.07 per cent between 1977-78 and 1997-98. Due to the introduction of revised pay scales in the research institutions, the expenditure went up further by 2000-01. This expenditure still went up after the revision of pay scales was introduced in the research institutes. In 1996-97, the ICSSR received a total grant of Rs.69.9 million from the Government of India. Of this, Rs.46.4 million, i.e. 47.9 per cent was distributed in the form of grants to the ICSSR research Institutes. Only Rs.4 million, i.e. just over 4 per cent was given as research grants to scholars, while a whopping Rs.22.5 million, i.e., 0.23 per cent was spent under various heads on the ICSSR's own administration (ICSSR, 1998).

The research institutes of ICSSR faced major financial crunch in the late 1990s due to freezing in grants by ICSSR. The budget of Ministry of Human Resource Development to the ICSSR based Institutes is very meagre as compared to other higher education bodies. Since the State Governments provide matching grants of Central Government grant to these research institutes the budgetary provisions prevail all the more. This problem is faced by all the ICSSR based institutes. Most of these institutions are sustaining this financial crisis by way of non-government grants. They are getting non-state funding from international agencies under various heads. This is besides the proliferation of consultancy projects sponsored by Government agencies to these organizations. Since the state supports only the basic establishment and development

costs, so public funding becomes even more important. Some of the ICSSR Institutes like G.B. Pant Institute of Social Sciences, Allahabad, CWDS, New Delhi, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore are however, undertaking various self-generating fund programmes.

There has been reasonable fund flow in all the ICSSR institutions through the funding agencies like Ministry of Human Resource Development (through ICSSR) and the State Governments. So there were two ICSSR and State Government nominees each on the Institute Board. But still there was no interference in the working or in academic matters.

During 1980s and 1990s gradual changes were seen in social science research. Along with the regular funding the social science research got linkage with the UN System, the World Bank, Ford Foundation, Macarthur, agencies like SIDA, DANIDA, NORAD, etc. This could, to an extent balance the financial crunch which started occurring during this decade. But due to perpetual decline in funding from the Government of India, the responsibilities of ICSSR (the parent body of these Institutes) had to ensure smooth functioning of these Institutes in terms of their resources. Thus, persuading the Ministry to earmark larger resources to ICSSR for these Institutes.

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**CHAPTER IV**

**COMPARISON OF EXISTING RESOURCES,  
FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

## CHAPTER IV

### COMPARISON OF EXISTING RESOURCES, FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ICSSR INSTITUTES' LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (LICs)

#### IV.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The details about the ICSSR LICs were collected through a structured questionnaire. They were sent to all the 27 LICs and response was obtained from all of them. Besides, a few other references sources, directories and annual reports were also consulted to procure the relevant data. Thus, overall picture of the ICSSR LICs got clearly emerged in terms of their budget, resources, services and IT and other facilities.

According to the figures, the ICSSR Institutes (and their LICs) were established during 1950-1990. Most of them are well established except a few of them. Their decade-wise year of establishment is given in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Details Regarding Period of Establishment, Number and Percentage of ICSSR Institutes

Period	No. of ICSSR Institutes	Percentage
1950-60	2	7.40
1961-70	6	22.22
1971-80	12	44.44
1981-90	7	25.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The maximum number of ICSSR Research Institutions were established during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) extended upto 1980 and Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). During this period there was a marked increase in the financial allocation for higher education due to inter-disciplinary approach in social science research.

## IV.2 ICSSR INSTITUTE LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW

The Table-1 shows that only 2 Institutes were established in 1950s, i.e. 7.40 per cent and 6 Institutes were established in 1960s, i.e., 22.22 per cent, whereas the number drastically increased to 12 during the 1970s, i.e., 44.44 per cent and again decreased to only 7 in the 1980s, i.e. 25.92 per cent.

This decrease in establishment of ICSSR research institutes in 1981-90 was mainly due to resource crunch on the part of the funding body, i.e. ICSSR and the Ministry of Human Resource and Development. The other reason being that geographically the ICSSR Institutes are well distributed around the country by the 1990s and there was no apparent need to further add to the chain of ICSSR research Institutes.

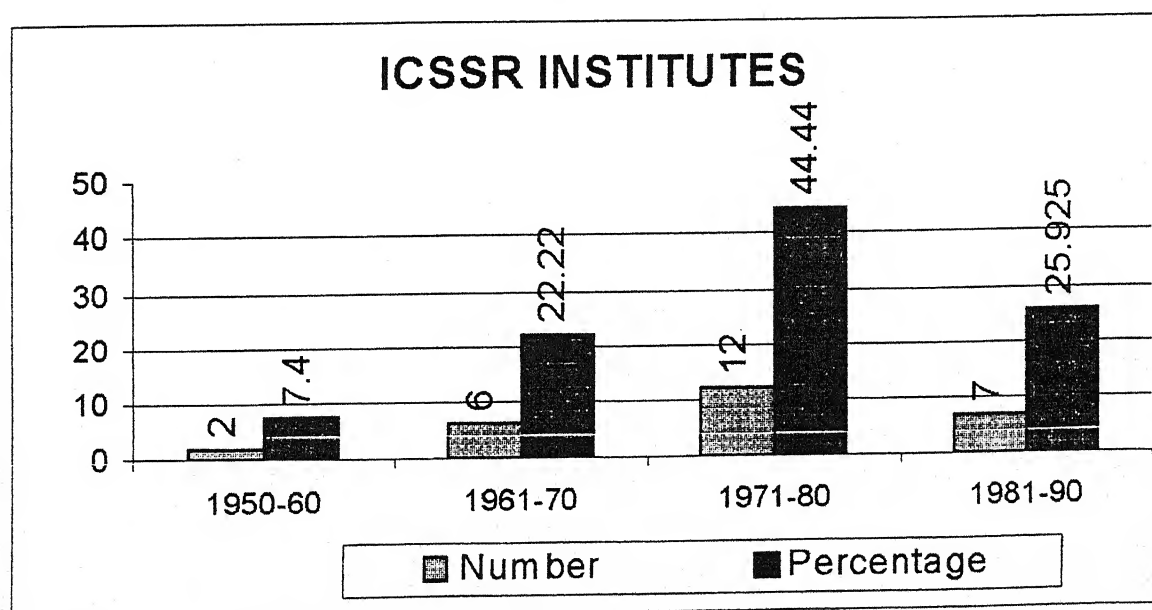


Fig.1: **Establishment of ICSSR Institutes - A Glance**

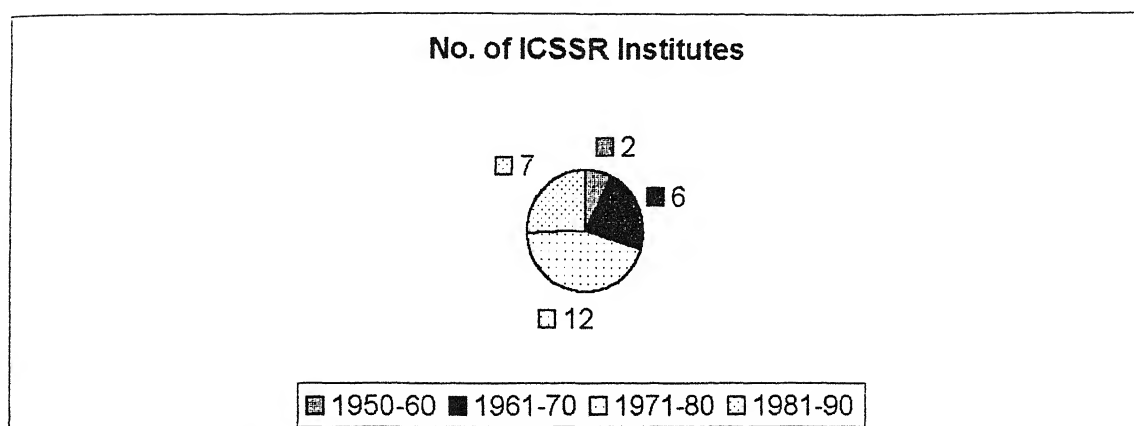


Fig.2: **Number of ICSSR Institutes**

The main mandate of the ICSSR Institute's LICs is to provide sufficient library and information support services and documentation facilities to its clients. Almost all the LICs act as a Repository Centre for various types of publications. The collection of some LICs may be small but is rich in quality. The general observation about these ICSSR LICs has been as follows:

- (i) The collection is rich both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (ii) These LICs emphasize more on the documents containing data on related states.
- (iii) Almost all the LICs are providing the traditional library services but quite a few of them are exploring the information and communication technologies in providing information support services to their users.
- (iv) Whereas some of these LICs have comprehensive collection and they are also having subject oriented and need-based collection.
- (v) Majority of these LICs are in the process of computerizing them and are providing modern library services.
- (vi) Most of the LICs (even if they are not fully automated) are providing IT facilities and services to their readers.
- (vii) There is imbalanced growth of these LICs due to undefined budget allocation.

After having an overview of the services and facilities of ICSSR LICs, overall growth of these LICs have been examined in respect of the following:



- **Quantitative Description**, i.e., how extensive is the collection of each LIC in terms of subject coverage and year of establishment.
- **Qualitative aspect**, i.e., how much need-based collection the LICs have, the subscription of journals, association and exchange programme with other organizations.
- **Technical Status**, i.e., the description about the services, facilities and equipments in LICs. The computer application in providing various library services and operations. Thereby the status of Library automation would be assessed.
- **Administrative Aspect**, i.e., the staff strength in proportion to total collection.
- **Financial Status**, i.e., the budget of each LIC, viz-à-viz Institutional budget.

### **IV.3 QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The quantitative description is, based on following two issues:

- (i) Subject-wise distribution of ICSSR LICs.
- (ii) Year-wise establishment, total collection and current annual intake of documents in these LICs.

#### **IV.3.1 Subject-wise Distribution of ICSSR LICs**

The ICSSR Research Institute Libraries and Information Centres by and large have collection on social sciences like economics, political science, sociology, development studies and its allied areas. Some Institutes like A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi have specialized collections. As A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna has special collection on Anthropology and History, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi on women studies, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow on environmental studies and Institute of Economic Growth on econometrics, mathematics and environment. A detailed table of the subject-wise collection is given in the Table-2.

Table 2: Subject-wise Distribution of the LICs of ICSSR Research Institutes

Name of the Institute	Subject Areas Covered	Special Collection
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	Sociology, Anthropology, Social Psychology, Economics, Political Science, Public Administration, Education, Management	J.P. Collection, Sinha Collection, Ranjan Collection
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	Management, History, Ambedkar Studies	Ambedkar Studies
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	Economics, Development Studies, Sociology, Applied Statistics, Econometrics, History, Political Science, Gender Studies, Environmental Studies	Collection of Publications of World Bank, WHO, ILO, Yale University, Cambridge University, Palmyra Documents of Kollenkode Palace, Kerala.
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	Social Sciences and its allied areas	Publications of World Bank, WIDER, IDPAD, etc.
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	Multi-Disciplinary areas of Economics, Sociology, Political Science	Documents on Cultural Dimensions of Human Behaviour
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	Policy Sciences, Banking, Defence, Public Administration	
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	Banking, Biographies, Computer Demography, Gender, Environment and other areas of Social Sciences	Various data sources, World Bank, UNFPA, ADB, UNICEF, ILO, WHO
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	Social Science and Social Development	
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	Multi-Disciplinary Areas of Development Studies and Women Studies	
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	Social Sciences and all allied areas, Rural Urban Studies	Social History of Bengal, Ananda Bazar Group's Newspaper Collection, World Bank, UNDP. Hiteshraj Sanyal Memorial Collection
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	Social Science and Allied Areas, Rural & Urban Studies, Education.	
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	Environment Studies, Rural & Urban Development, Women Studies, Economic, Political Science, Sociology	World Bank, ILO, OECD, Energy
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Social Sciences	Gandhian Collection
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad		
Indian Institute of Education, Pune	Education	
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	Natural Resource Management & Environment Livestock, Gender, Development Studies	Collection of FAO, APO, IDRC, IFPRI, IWMI, ESCAP, World Bank

Table 2 (contd....)

Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	Energy, Econometric, Demography, Health and all allied areas of social sciences	World Bank, IMF
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	Thrust on Government Publications, Public Administration	Reports of Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committees, Lok Sabha Debates
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	All Development Studies, Rural & Urban Studies	Environment Studies
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	Bombay Stock Exchange Directory, Company Profiles	Newspaper Clippings, Multimedia Encyclopedias, National Geographic
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	Tribal Studies, Rural Development, Population, Poverty, Women Studies, Panchayati Raj	
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	Development Studies, Environment, Rural & Urban Studies	Environment
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	Social Sciences and allied areas	NIRD, IIAS, ISI Publications
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	Women Studies, Education, Economics, Political Science	North-East India Collection
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	Social Sciences and all allied areas, Rural & Urban Studies	
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	Women Studies, Structural Adjustments, Child Labour and Rights, Environment, Human Rights	Acts and Bills related to Women, National & International Conference and Seminar Papers on Women
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	Development Studies, Area Studies	

The table-2 shows that by and large the collection of ICSSR Social Science Libraries is similar, i.e. on social sciences and development studies. But a few of them also have totally specialized collection on intensive subject areas. These Libraries are of CWDS, New Delhi (Women Studies), ISID, New Delhi on Stock Exchange, Company profiles, etc. and Bhimrao Ambedkar on Ambedkar Studies. Besides, all these LICs have inter-disciplinary subject coverage with specialized collection depending on the areas of research done by the scholars. Almost all the LICs emphasize on the official publications related to their state in order to carry out specific area research.

It is also observed that most of the LICs like GIDS, Lucknow, IDS, Jaipur, IEG, New Delhi, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram, CRRID, Chandigarh and CSSS, Hyderabad have World Bank, ILO, FAO, OECD, IDPAD, UNICEF collections as part of Depository Library Scheme. Apart from this, some of these LICs get publications of National Organizations like NIRD, IIAS, ISI, etc. The ICSSR LICs are also on regular exchange programme and receive their Institutional Publications free of cost. These National and International collection of documents are found to be of immense use to the researchers.

The analysis of Table-3 on subject-wise coverage of these LICs show that as far as the collection and subject coverage is concerned, all these LICs have sufficient collection and covers almost all subject areas of social science. The collection caters to the time-to-time changing and varying user needs. .

Table 3: **Subject-Areas Covered by the ICSSR Research Institutes' LICs**

Subject Areas	Strength	Percentage
Sociology	14	51.85
Economics	18	66.66
Political Science	13	48.14
Public Administration	13	48.14
Environmental Studies	6	22.22
Gender Studies	8	29.62
Econometrics	2	7.40
Rural/Urban Studies	8	29.62
Education	3	11.11
Population	3	11.11
Energy	3	11.11
Tribal Studies	1	3.70
Company Files/Directories	2	7.60



The broad subject areas covered by these ICSSR Institutes LICs are Sociology, Economics and Political Science giving 51.85 per cent, 66.66 per cent and 48.14 per cent respectively. Other subject areas are allied fields of social sciences like environmental studies in 6 LICs, i.e. 22.22 per cent, gender studies and rural/urban studies in 8 LICs, i.e. making 29.62 per cent, public administration, education, population and energy in 3 LICs, i.e. contributing 11.11 per cent, company files and directories in 2 LICs, i.e. 7.60 per cent and tribal studies in only 1 LIC, i.e. making only 3.70 per cent.

But the overall subject coverage broadly indicate that all these LICs have a wide coverage of subjects, thus, catering to almost all the academic needs of their researchers. Sometimes, there is resource sharing also especially in areas of company files and directories which is available only in ISID, New Delhi and has on-line databases available also.

New subject areas are added to the collection of each LICs as per the on-going researches in the parent institutes. These LICs also built-up their collection as an assets for their organization to meet their basic objectives.

#### **IV.3.2 Year-wise Establishment, Total Collection and Current Annual Intake of Documents in these LICs.**

The 27 ICSSR Research Institutes LICs were established over a period of time, i.e. dating back to the year 1958 to 1990. In 1958, AN Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna, and Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi were established and in 1990, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Institute, Mhow was established. It is striking that the 2 Institutes which were established in 1958 (AN Sinha, Patna and IEC, New Delhi) differ a lot in terms of their overall growth pattern, while AN Sinha has only about



60000 as total collection and IEG has 125030 as its collection. In terms of their annual intake also the formers' annual intake is only 482 whereas the latter's annual intake is 2374, which is a very good figure as compared to other ICSSR Libraries.

**Table 4 : Year-wise Establishment of ICSSR LICs, their Total Collection and Their Average Annual Intake of Books**

Name of the Institute	Year of Establish-ment	Total Collection	Current Annual Intake
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	1958	6,000	482
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	1989	17,000	458
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	1971	1,15,000	1,966
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	1980	22,000	479
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	1980	15,300	884
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1973	11,000	301
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	1978	21,000	673
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	1970	8,591	52
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	1969	27,000	700
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	1973	30,000	822
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1980	22,000	800
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	1963	20,000	1,060
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	1981	23,668	588
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	1977	33,000	900
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	1959	Not Available	
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	1970	18,500	283
Indian Institute of Education, Pune	1976	27,500	800
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1981	22,359	1,134
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1958	1,25,030	2,374
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	1964	25,000	500
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	1972	1,02,000	1,928
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	1986	18,000	1,125
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	1983	5,500	182
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	1971	33,000	1,500
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	1987	7,000	216
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	1989	6,724	568
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	1965	1,75,000	900

Besides this, the other Institutes which were established during the 1960s are Centre of Social Studies, Surat (1969), Centre for Study of Developing Society, New Delhi (1963), Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (1965) and Institute of Public Enterprises (1964). Whereas, collection of Centre of Social Studies, Surat (1969) remained to be only 27,000 with an annual intake of 408 documents, the collection of Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad (1963) rose to 1,75,000 with an annual intake of 900 documents annually. This is a good collection in almost about 38 years of its existence. The CSDS (1963) Library collection is 20,000 with an annual intake of about 1,060 documents. This figure of current annual intake is quite a huge in terms of number since the Centre is almost 40 years old but the total collection is small. The IPE, Hyderabad established in 1964 has a collection of 35,000 only with an annual intake of 500 documents which is just all right.

During the 1970s, maximum number of Institutes were established and they are CDS, Thiruvananthapuram (1971), CPR, New Delhi (1973), CSSS, Kolkata (1973), GIDS, Lucknow (1977), GIDR, Ahmedabad (1970), IIE, Pune (1976), ISEC, Bangalore (1972).

The Table-4 shows that CPR, New Delhi established in 1973 has total collection of 11,000 only with an annual intake of 301 documents. As compared to CPR the CRRID, Chandigarh established in 1978 has a better collection of 21,000 documents with an annual intake of 673 books. Similarly, GIDS, Lucknow which was established almost at the same time, i.e. 1977, has better collection of 33,000 documents with a good intake of about 1,200 books per year. This is better as compared to CRRID and CPR. The IIE, Pune (1976) has 27,500 as total collection with an annual intake of about 500 documents.

The three reasonably good libraries in terms of collection are CSSS, Kolkata, GIDS, Lucknow and ISEC, Bangalore which were all established during the 1970s. The Table shows that the CDS, Thiruvananthapuram which was established in 1971 which has a good number of annual intake 1,966 has a huge total collection of 1,15,000 documents in its Library. The CSSS, Kolkata, established in 1973 has extremely a good collection of 30,000 documents in its library LICs with an annual intake of about 822 books. The GIDS, Lucknow library established in 1970 has a total collection of 18500 with an annual intake of about 300 books. The ISEC, Bangalore has a remarkably good collection of 1,02,000 although its establishment year is 1972 and its annual intake is 1928 documents.

The Institutes which were established during the 1980s are BSBRA, Mhow (1989), which has a total collection of 17,000 documents with an annual intake of 458 books. The CESS, Hyderabad established in 1980 has 22,000 as its collection with an annual intake of about 480 books which is as much as some of those libraries like CSSS, Kolkata, whose annual intake is also about 450 per year.

The CMDDR, Dharwad established in 1980 has 22,000 as its total collection with an annual intake of 884 books which is very good. Similarly, the annual intake of CWDS, Delhi established in 1980 is 588 with total collection of 23,668 which is reasonably good.

The ISID established in 1986 has a good annual intake of 1125 documents with its total collection of 18000. As compared to ISID, the MPISR, Ujjain which was established in 1983 has a very thin collection of only 5500 documents with an annual

intake of only 182 documents. Similar is the case of NKCCDS, Bhubaneswar which was established in 1987 and later than MPISSR has a thin collection of only 7000 documents and its annual intake in the current year was 110 documents. The OKDISCD, Guwahati also established as late in 1989 (as BSBRA, Mhow was established) has collection of 6724 documents only with a thin annual intake of only 568 documents. The IDS, Jaipur established in 1981 has a good collection of 22,359 with an annual intake of 1134 documents which is very good.

The Table-4 shows that there is an imbalance in either the total collection of documents in a few libraries or in their annual intake of documents in spite of almost same year of establishment (as stated above). This may be either due to differences in their Library Budgets (which would be studied later in this chapter) or due to library acquisition policy.

#### **IV.4 QUALITATIVE ASPECT**

##### **IV.4.1 Collection**

As indicated in Table-5, the collection of books and other documents in each library caters to the academic needs of the readers engaged in research. The academic infrastructure enhances as and when the research needs change. Thus, there is need-based collection of resources. The library collection, however, relates to the basic institutional objectives also. Therefore, the core collection becomes centered round the basic academic needs of the researchers. This also results in the quality control over its collection. Most of the LICs have specialized collection based on their readership.

As part of their mission, these LICs act as one of the indicators of development and growth of knowledge in the nation. These libraries are multifarious in their approach and are the outcome of the changing user's needs. The researchers of these organizations not only work on national issues as part of their research but also take up research projects on international bodies, like ILO, World Bank, UNDP, etc. It is observed from their special collection section (Table-3) that a major concentration in their collection is on being a repository of publications of international organizations. These publications suffice to their research requirements in terms of international data. It definitely adds up to their quality of collection. Moreover, they do not have to spend on purchasing expensive foreign documents.

#### **IV.4.2 Subscription**

The other aspect of the qualitative aspects of these libraries which adds up to their quality is the subscription of journals. A large number of Indian and foreign journals are subscribed by these LICs for which a huge amount of library grant is spent on their subscription. The number of journals subscribed by each library and their budget is given in Table-5.



Table-5: Journals Subscription Viz-a-viz their Budget

Name of the Institute	No. of Journals Subscribed	Total Budget of Journals
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	200	N.A.
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	185	5,00,000
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	329	7,50,000
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	135	3,00,000
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	64	2,00,000
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	120	1,00,000
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	124	1,00,000
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	31	22, 000
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	105	1,26,000
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	202	7,75,000
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	150	N.A.
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	80	5,00,000
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	132	5,00,000
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	186	8,00,000
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Not Available	
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	N.A.	N.A.
Indian Institute of Education, Pune	125	1,15,000
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	140	2,00,000
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	312	5,00,000
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	140	5,00,000
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	400	10,00,000
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	43	60,000
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	112	20,000
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	151	3,56,305
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	80	1,20,000
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	45	2,00,000
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	72	1,00,000

## IV.5 TECHNICAL STATUS

### IV.5.1 Services

The ICSSR LICs provide a variety to services to their researchers. These services are need-based and well-balanced. Since there are special libraries, their services are by and large similar in nature. The clients are, researchers, academicians, government officials, NGOs, students, etc. Their needs have to be well traced, attended to timely and also have to be well-documented. So these services are more technical in nature. Table-6 shows the services these LICs provide to their clients.

Table 6: LICs Providing Different Services

Services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Documentation (Indexing/Abstracting)	21	77.77
Current Awareness	20	74.07
Bibliographic	20	74.07
SDI	12	44.44
Current Content	16	59.25
Newspaper Clippings	14	51.85
Reference	22	81.48
Others	2	7.40

The analysis of Table-6 shows that the Reference Services have major hold on these LICs. As much as 22 libraries provide this with 81.48 per cent. The Indexing and Abstracting services of Periodical Articles are being provided by 21 Libraries making it 77.77 per cent. The Current Awareness and Bibliographic services are provided by 20 Libraries, i.e. 74.07 per cent. Then is the Current Content Page of Periodicals by 16 Libraries, i.e. 59.25 per cent and Newspaper Clippings being done only by 14 Libraries, i.e. 51.85 per cent. Other services like providing trend reports, compilation of various classified lists, etc. are provided by only 2 libraries, thus contributing only 7.4 per cent.

This shows that almost all these LICs provide the basic documentation, current awareness and reference services depending on the researcher's academic needs,

#### **IV.5.2 Equipments and Facilities**

Almost all these Libraries are well-equipped with a range of equipments to support and facilitate the Library services and activities. These equipments also help the LICs to provide better facilities to their clients. These equipments are from duplicators, A/V materials to Xerox machines to computer Hardware and Software. The facility of a Library software which is either in-house or LIBSYS or CDI/ISIS. Quite a few of the Libraries provide computerized services, in-house as well as documentation, to their readers (This is detailed in the later in this chapter). However, the distribution of libraries by type of equipments and facilities in the LICs is given in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Distribution of Libraries by Type of Equipments and Facilities in the LICs**

Services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Computer Hardware	20	74.07
Computer Software	18	66.66
A/V Material	7	25.92
Microform Reader/Printers	10	37.03
Xerox Machines	20	74.07
Other Duplicators	3	11.11

The analysis of the Table-7 shows that as part of the equipments, the computer hardware is available in 20 Libraries, i.e. 74.07 per cent. The A/V material is there only in 7 Libraries, i.e. contributing only 25.92 per cent. The microform reader/printers are available in 10 Libraries, i.e. 37.03 per cent. Other type equipments/duplicators are available only in 3 libraries, i.e. only 11.11 per cent.

The software facility is available in 18 Libraries to carry on various LIC activities and services. This makes 66.66 per cent whereas some other libraries do not have hardware and software facilities due to resource crunch as stated in their responses.

### **IV.5.3 Computer Applications for In-House Activities**

Table 8: **Computer Applications in ICSSR LICs by Type of Library Operation**

Computerized Services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Documentation Services	14	51.85
Serial control	9	33.33
Acquisition	7	25.92
Cataloguing	10	37.03
Circulation	3	11.11
Stock Inventory	3	11.11

The table 8 shows that while 14 LICs out of 27 are providing computerized documentation services in some form or the other. The LICs of ICSSR Institutes are well equipped with hardware facilities but not all of them have software to automate them. Only 18 out of 27 libraries have software, i.e. 66.66 per cent. Their computerization has been initiated very recently, i.e. in late 1990s. While most of them have CDS/ISIS (Windows version), some of them have also procured LIBSYS to perform almost entire library operations in long run. Some LICs are also using Sanjay, Fox-Pro and some of them have in-house package and are also working on D-base-III. Since these are special libraries and information centres, it is essential for them to have in-house databases for their clients. So, most of these LICs use CDS/ISIS for various bibliographic and in-house database services. The serial control is being computerized by 9 libraries, i.e. 33.33 per cent, while acquisition and cataloguing have 7 LICs, i.e.

25.92 per cent and 10 LICs, i.e. 37.03 per cent respectively. The circulation and stock inventory is being automated only by 3 LICs, i.e. having only 11.11 per cent.

These figures indicate that whereas most of the LICs are providing these services manually but only a few of them have marched towards automating them. Since these LICs are special in nature and provide need-based services to users, it is observed that mainly documentation services have been computerized as compared to other in-house activities, the details of which are given below in Table 9.

#### **IV.5.4 Computerization of Library Services**

Table 9: **Computerization of ICSSR LICs by Type of Library/User Services**

Type of Services	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Indexing and Abstracting of Periodicals	15	55.55
Current Awareness	18	66.66
SDI	4	14.81
Retrospective Literature Search	12	44.44
Bibliographic	21	77.77
News Paper Clippings	2	11.11

The LICs of ICSSR Institutes are providing various technical services to their clients. Since most of these LICs are either fully or partially automated and they have computerized these services which further help them to provide a few databases to their clients.

The Table-9 shows that 15 out of 27 libraries are providing computerized Indexing and Abstracting of Periodical articles to their researchers, i.e. 55.55 per cent. The current awareness services are provided by 18 LICs, i.e. 66.66 per cent. Since most



of them have in-house database so 21 of them are able to provide bibliographic search to their clients, i.e. contributing to 77.77 per cent. The Retrospective Literature searches are provided by 12 libraries, i.e. 44.44 per cent. The SDI which is provided only by 4 libraries on demand gets only 14.81 per cent. The Newspaper clipping services are being provided by way of preparing computerized databases by only 2 LICs, i.e. only 7.40 per cent. These figures indicate that the various client-based services which are being provided by the LICs have been automated and have created various related in-house databases for their users. These services are well-balanced and some of them are also provided on demands put forward by their users.

## **IV.6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT**

### **IV.6.1 Staff**

The staff strength in these Libraries is given in Table-10. The Table shows that the staff strength of professionals vary a lot in these LICs. The LICs like CDS, Thiruvananthapuram has 18 professionals in proportion to 1,15,000 collection, which is a good trend. Similarly, CSS, Surat and IEG, Delhi have 10 and 9 professionals respectively on 27,000 and 1,23,000 collection of books respectively. It shows that CSS, Surat has good number of professionals only on 27,000 book collection whereas IEG, Delhi has less number of professionals, i.e. 9 on a total collection of 1,23,000 documents in the library. The rest of the LICs have professional staff ranging from 1 to 6 and the collection varying from 7000 to 1,02,000, which is not much for the LICs having a collection of more than 50,000.

Table-10: Existing Professional Staff in Proportion to Library Collection

Name of the Institute	Total Collection	Professional Staff
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	60,000	4
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	17,000	1
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	1,15,000	18
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	22,000	2
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	15,300	2
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	11,000	3
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	21,000	3
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	22,000	2
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	27,000	10
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	30,000	2
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	21,000	4
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	20,000	1
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	23,700	3
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	33,000	3
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Not Available	
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	18,500	2
Indian Institute of Education, Pune	27,500	2
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	7,500	2
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1,23,000	9
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	10,000	4
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	1,02,000	6
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	18,000	1
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	5,500	1
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	33,000	4
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	7,000	1
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	6,724	2
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	1,75,000	4

This clearly shows that there is no clearly laid-down policy for staff strength in proportion to its collection. It is seen in the technical aspect section that all these libraries are providing a good number of reader's services which indicates that in certain

libraries like NKC Centre, Bhubaneswar and OKD, Guwahati, which have only 1 and 2 professionals respectively are also providing good readers services, although their collection is as thin as 7,000 and 6,724 respectively. The Centre for the Study in Developing Societies, Delhi has only 1 professional having a good collection of 20,000 documents and are providing sufficient reader's services also.

This indicates that even though there is no uniformity in the professional staff pattern, but still the reader's services and the extent of resources, facilities and services are reasonably good in these LICs (See Tables of Technical Status of these LICs).

#### **IV.6.2 Organization**

All the ICSSR LICs have functional autonomy and are treated as independent units of their organization. Since they are directly catering to the academic needs of their faculty, they have academic status to an extent. But only CWDS, MPISSR, IEG have faculty or academic status in their organizations. By way of the executive order of the Director, the Library Advisory Committee (LAC) has been formed which contributes to the financial and policy matters of the Libraries. However, the Librarian is responsible for the overall administration, management, implementation and functioning of the Library. He/She is directly responsible to the Director.

#### **IV.7 FINANCIAL STATUS**

The recommendations of Parry Committee, Radhakrishnan Commission, the Kothari Commission and the UGC Library Committee says that a University Library should receive six per cent of the University's total budget, something similar should be followed by the Research Institutions. However, in the ICSSR Libraries, it is observed that as a matter of policy, no earmarked Library Budget is allocated. The library

expenditure is totally based on the annual expenditure towards intake of books, journals and other equipments, etc., which contribute to framing the essential infrastructure of these libraries and information centres (LICs). There is no separate Library Budget in most of these LICs for either purchasing books or subscribing to journals.

But as part of the development plan, 20 out of 27 LICs have computer hardware, i.e. 74.07 per cent and 18 out of 26, i.e. 66.66 per cent LICs have some or the other software to provide various library and information services (See Table-8). They also have other modern facilities to provide such services to their clients. This modernisation came through as part of the efforts made by these Librarians towards modernization and technological innovations. There was separate grant, budget or corpus fund which was utilized to provide various information communication technologies by these LICs.

#### **IV.7.1 Budget of Libraries**

The Table-11 shows the Institutional Budget of all the ICSSR Institutes, viz-à-viz their libraries and the percentage of Library Budget to total budget. The year of establishment of each institute is also taken into consideration. The budget for five financial years has been emphasized because the drive for automation started during late 1990s in most of the ICSSR LICs so the cut-off period is taken as 1997-98. However, to have an idea of financial allocation for Library Budget during pre-automation period, 1982-83 has also been taken into account. The budget allocation for those institutes established upto eighties were not showing separate budget allocation under the library head. The analysis has been done for each Institute separately in order to compare each year's budget and the percentage of Library Budget to total budget.



**Table 11: ICSSR Institute Budget viz-à-viz Library Budget Showing Percentage of Library Budget to Total Budget**

Year of Establishment	ICSSR Research Institutes	Institute Budget (in Lakhs)					Library Budget (in Lakh)					Percentage of Library Budget to Total Budget				
		1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	17.35	191.87	200.43	111.40	314.55	1.00	0.99	1.80	0.18	0.45	5.76	0.51	0.89	0.16	--
1989	Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	NA	303.91	343.19	233.92	143.98	NA	0.70	9.23	2.16	0.45	NA	0.23	2.68	0.92	0.31
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	38.81	116.45	132.77	230.15	258.14	7.74	13.84	12.07	5.38	26.18	19.94	10.36	9.09	2.33	10.14
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	33.72	36.67	38.87	45.94	65.36	2.96	3.42	4.01	1.25	0.98	0.78	9.32	10.31	2.72	1.49
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	35.50	4.05	23.38	89.89	88.17	2.70	1.08	5.45	7.73	6.76	7.61	26.66	23.31	8.59	7.66
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	150.10	169.44	101.50	113.00	129.91	1.30	1.12	2.40	3.75	1.34	0.87	0.66	2.36	3.31	1.03
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	55.12	56.64	59.51	148.46	181.06	3.85	4.69	6.41	3.43	4.00	6.87	1.21	10.77	2.31	2.20
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	2.32	34.77	30.95	69.80	37.27	0.28	1.01	0.56	0.26	0.70	12.06	3.16	1.80	0.37	1.87
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	6.07	36.12	41.74	63.41	87.46	0.78	3.81	2.29	2.15	3.65	12.85	10.54	5.48	3.39	4.17
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	16.10	104.03	90.07	237.07	173.90	0.65	3.00	3.95	5.92	12.62	4.03	2.88	4.38	2.49	7.25
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	16.10	16.40	16.32	292.85	225.46	1.10	1.20	1.50	0.75	0.37	--	7.31	--	--	0.16
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	21.41	61.78	65.62	153.61	115.36	0.96	1.36	0.45	0.22	0.71	14.78	2.20	0.68	0.14	0.61
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	10.87	55.78	145.59	73.50	179.92	1.02	3.83	0.74	0.21	5.96	9.38	6.86	0.50	0.28	3.31
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	49.80	71.08	106.06	114.42	167.03	2.75	4.20	8.80	5.98	7.08	5.52	5.90	8.29	5.22	4.23
1959	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	16.55	114.27	84.41	NA	NA	0.25	1.42	5.31	NA	NA	1.51	1.24	6.30	NA	NA



Year of Establi- shment	ICSSR Research Institutes	Institute Budget (in Lakhs)					Library Budget (in Lakh)					Percentage of Library Budget to Total Budget				
		1982- 83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	1982- 83	1997- 98	1998- 99	2000- 01	2001- 02	1982- 83	1997- 98	1998- 99	2000- 01	2001- 02
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	36.10	38.55	43.88	58.15	69.47	1.42	1.57	1.59	1.75	4.72	3.93	4.07	3.62	30.09	6.79
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	35.14	35.53	32.01	98.06	57.42	0.35	0.39*	1.17	0.57	0.15	1.00	1.09	3.65	0.58	0.26
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	4.35	63.50	72.00	110.10	85.66	0.55	1.00	3.15	2.75	3.61	12.60	1.57	4.37	--	4.21
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	35.27	32.27	34.55	58.21	87.58	2.12	1.50	1.65	1.80	0.78	6.01	4.64	--	--	0.89
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	15.09	90.04	150.25	372.71	382.93	0.56	4.18	15.96	3.73	1.80	3.71	4.64	10.62	1.00	0.47
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	34.07	130.76	175.99	249.75	258.14	0.96	1.00	7.80	11.65	2.24	2.82	0.76	4.43	4.66	0.86
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	40.05	41.20	43.91	80.76	67.41	0.66	0.85	0.51	0.36	0.30	1.63	2.06	1.16	0.44	0.44
1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	NA	27.03	32.73	32.28	37.67	NA	4.27	1.58	2.47	1.51	NA	15.79	4.82	7.65	4.00
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	8.34	95.29	101.67	125.37	229.09	1.81	6.25	7.39	0.46	6.70	21.70	6.55	7.26	0.36	2.92
1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	NA	160.11	197.37	154.10	173.18	NA	3.97**	3.82	1.25	0.76	NA	2.47	1.93	0.81	0.43
1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	NA	132.99	239.10	76.54	107.76	NA	3.67***	1.87	0.87	6.98	NA	2.75	0.78	1.13	6.47
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	36.21	99.25	102.61	124.66	149.10	1.89	1.70#	2.90	1.58	1.62	3.01	1.71	2.82	1.26	1.08

Note: \* Actually Library grant of IIE was 0.89 but spent only 0.39.

\*\* Actually Library grant of NKC is 4.10 but spent only 3.97.

\*\*\* Actually Library grant of OKD is 1.00 but spent more 3.97.

# Actually Library grant of SPIESR is 1.00 but spent more 1.70

Source: ICSSR Annual Reports.

The percentage share of library grants from the Institute grant as given in table 11 is graphically presented below for all the years taken for this study.

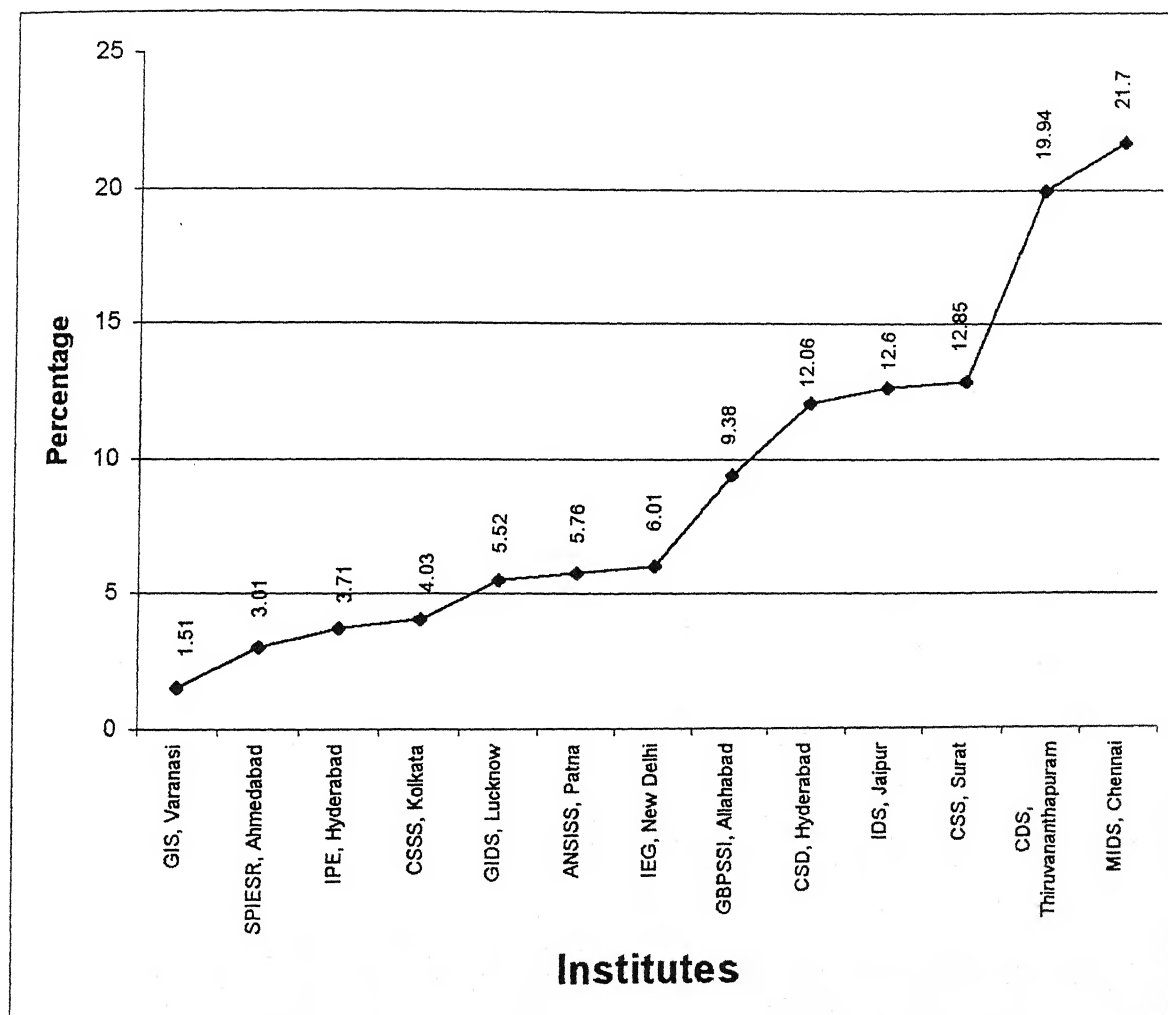


Fig.3: **Graphical Presentation - Percentage of Library Grants for the period 1982-83**

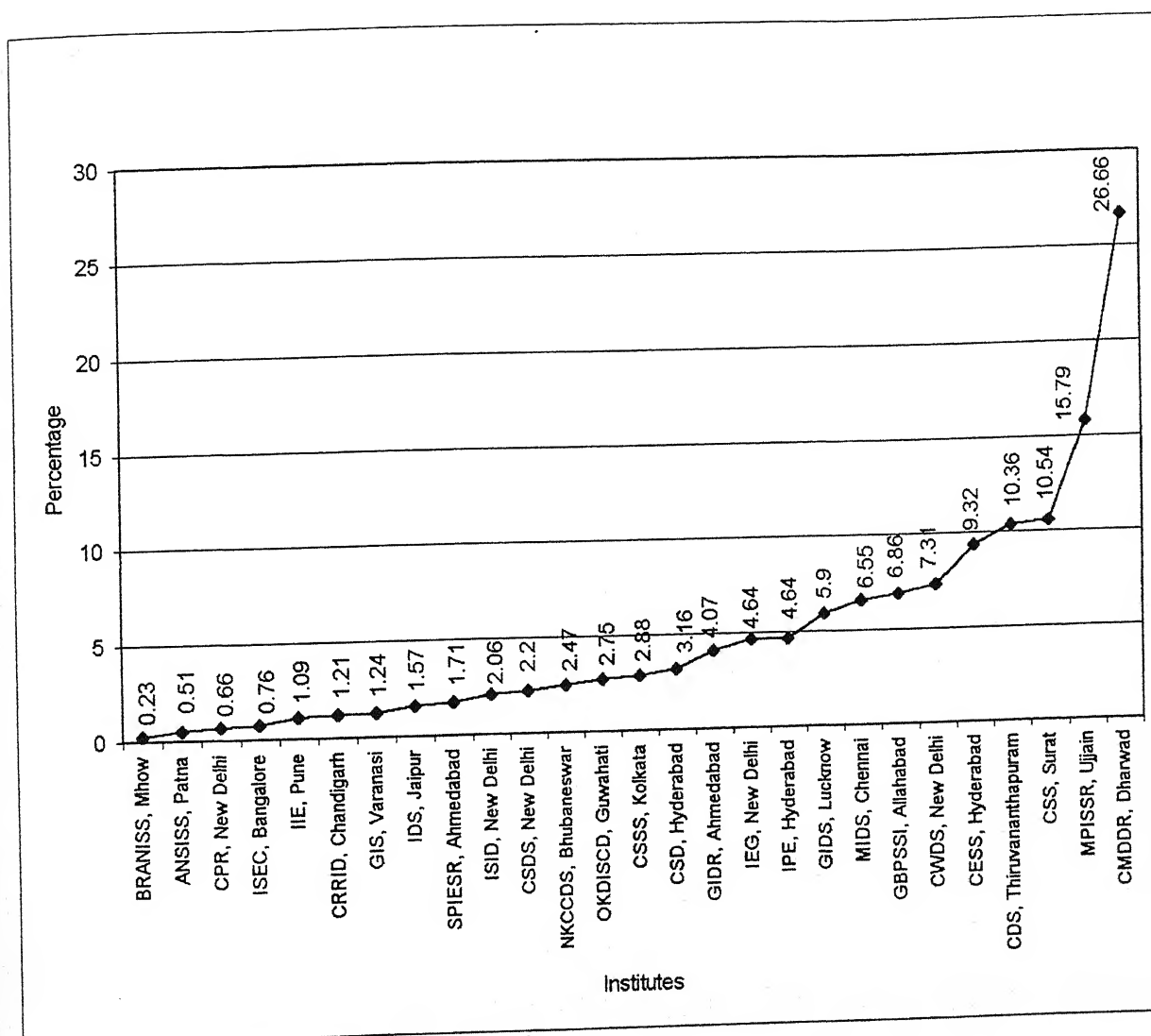


Fig.4 : **Graphical Presentation - Percentage of Library Grants for the period 1997-98**

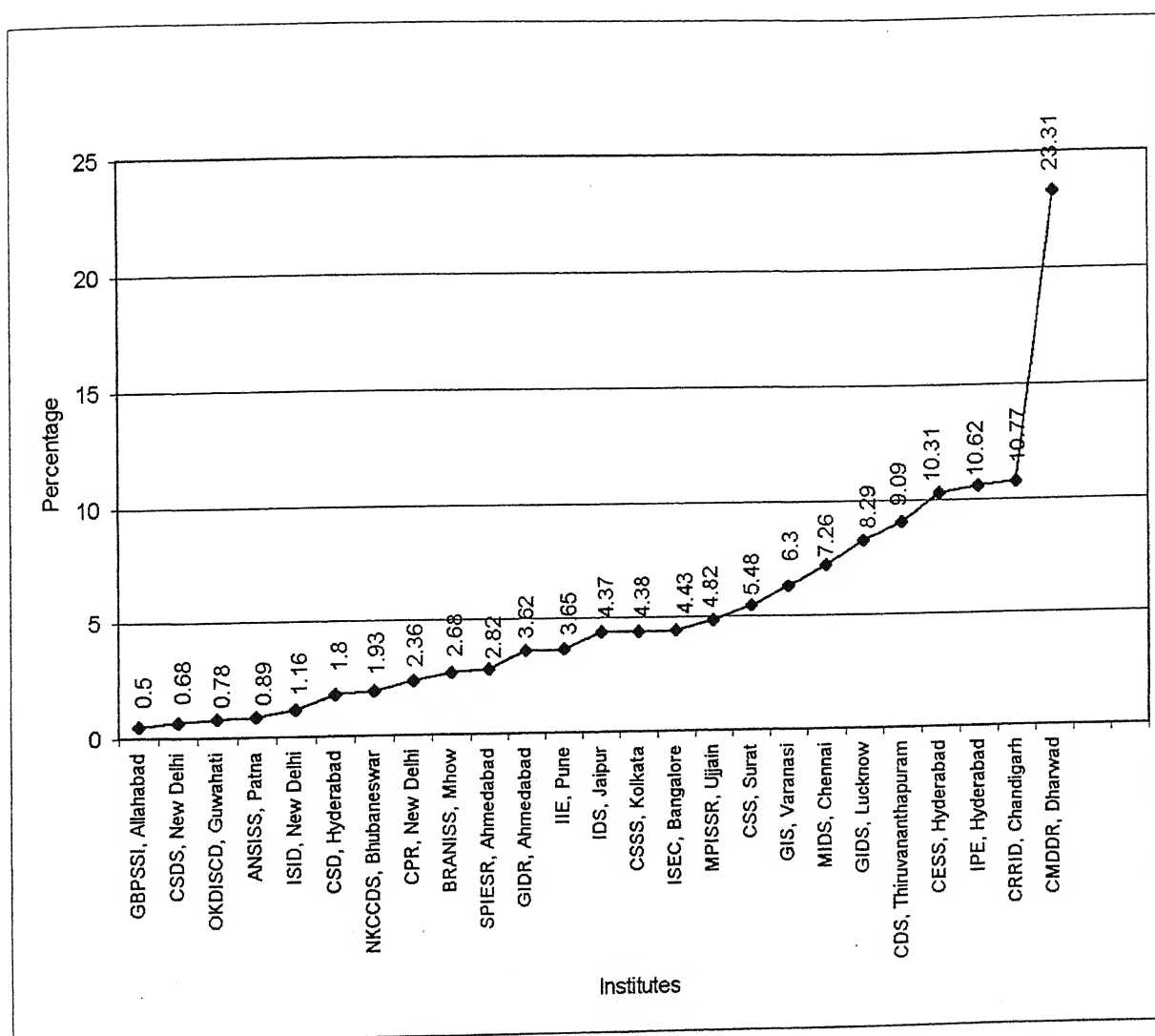


Fig.5: **Graphical Presentation - Percentage of Library Grants for the period 1998-99**

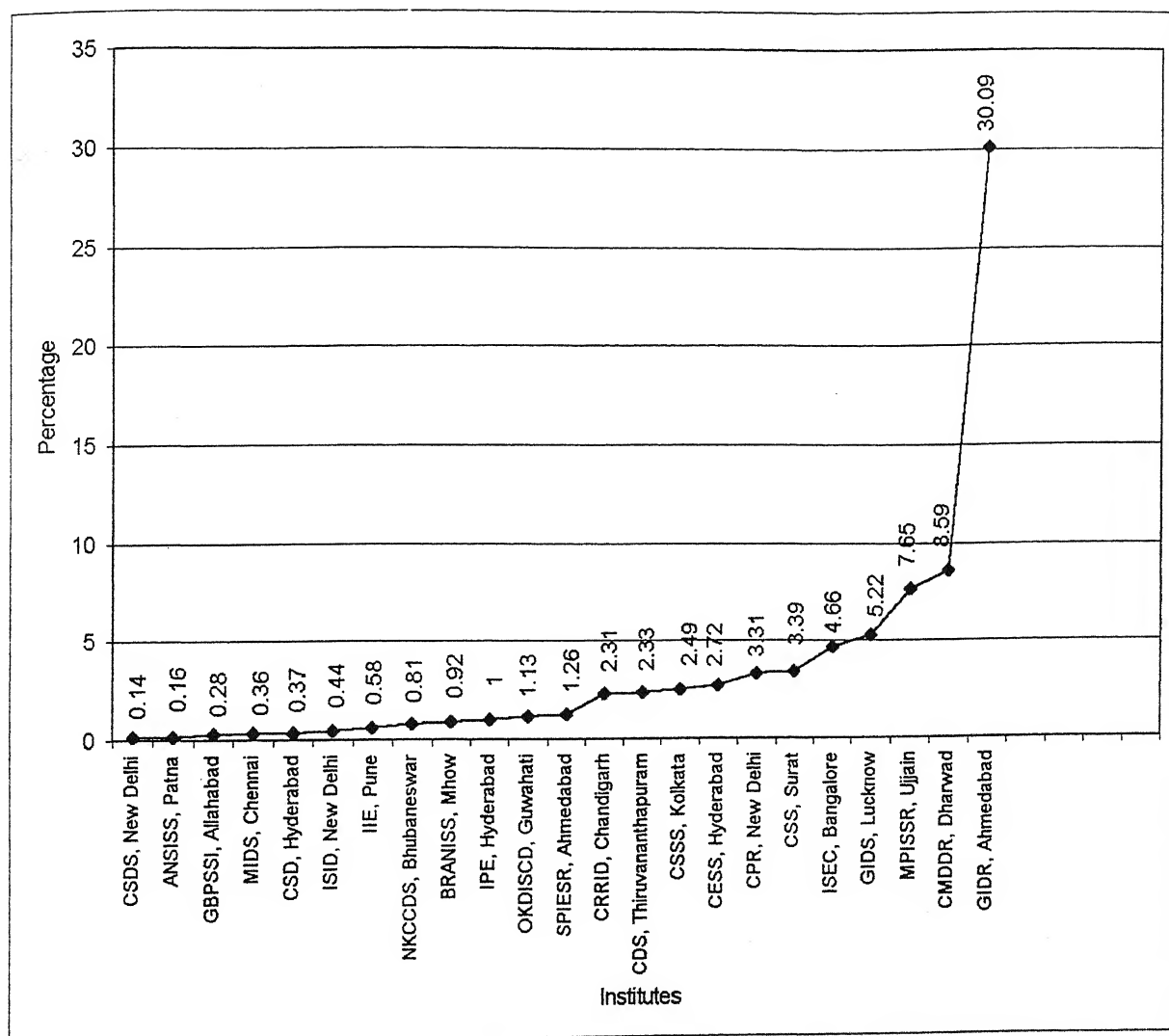


Fig.6: **Graphical Presentation - Percentage of Library Grants for the period 2000-2001**



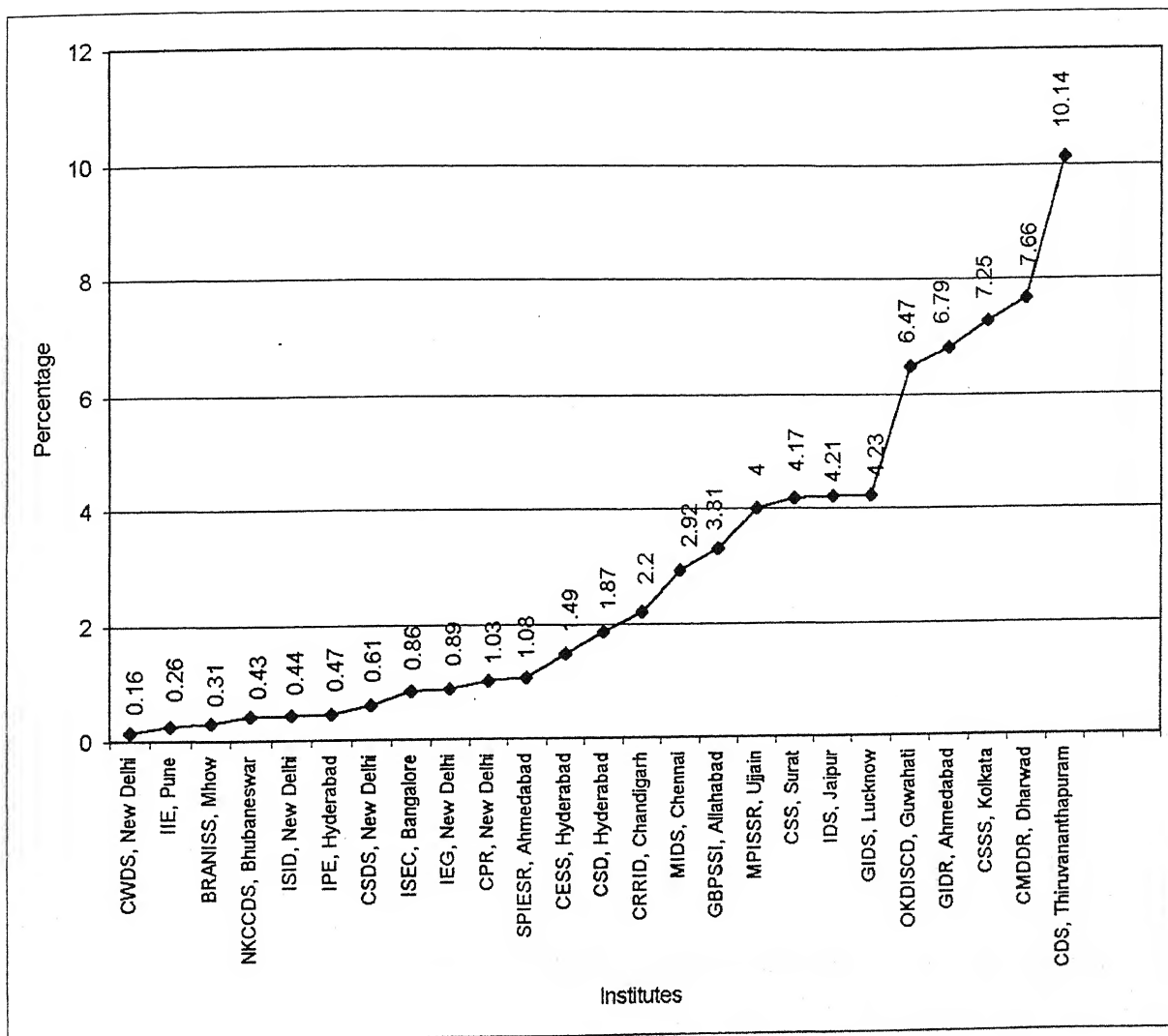


Fig.7: **Graphical Presentation - Percentage of Library Grants for the period 2001-2002**

The budget for **A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna** (1958) in 1982-83 was 17.35 lakhs and the Library Budget was only 1.0 lakh which was 5.76 per cent of the total Institute's budget which is high. Subsequently, during 1997-98 the Library Budget was only 99 thousands of the Institute's budget of 191.87 lakhs, i.e. only 51 per cent, 1.80 of 200.43 lakhs Institute's budget in 1998-99, i.e. 0.89 lakh and only 0.18 lakh of 111.40 lakh Institute's budget in 2000-2001, i.e. only 0.16 lakh. During 2001-02 no separate library expenditure on budget is shown. This shows that not only has the percentage of budget allocation been less but has also been fluctuating from year to year, showing that the annual allocation of Library Budget is a matter of discretion.

The budget for **Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram** (1971) shows 7.74 lakh of Library Budget to 38.81 lakhs of Institute's budget during 1982-83, i.e. 19.94 per cent which is high. During subsequent years, i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-01 and 2001-02 the Library Budget was 13.84 lakhs to 116.45 lakhs of Institute's budget, i.e. 10.36 per cent, 12.07 lakhs to 132.77 lakh of Institute's Budget, i.e. 9.09 per cent, 5.38 lakhs to 230.15 lakhs of Institute budget, i.e. 2.33 per cent, 26.18 lakhs of 258.14 lakh of Institute's budget, i.e. 10.14 per cent respectively. The percentage figures show a lot of fluctuation in budget allocation in this Institute even though the Institute's budget was high but the Library Budget has been not high.

The CMDRR, Karnataka, CPR, New Delhi, CRRID, Chandigarh and CESS, Hyderabad which were established during early 1980s had no separate Library Budget.

The budget for **Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad** (1980) shows that during 1997-98 the Library Budget was 3.42 lakhs of the total 36.67 lakh Institute's Budget, i.e. 9.32 per cent, which is high, in 1998-99, it was 4.10 lakhs of 38.87 lakhs, i.e. 10.31 per cent, which is again high, it was only 1.25 lakhs and 0.98

lakh of 45.94 lakhs and 65.36 lakhs of the total Institute Budget making it only 2.72 per cent and 1.49 per cent during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 which is drastically low as compared to earlier years,

**The Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Karnataka** which was established in 1980 had 4.05 lakh as Institutional Budget in 1997-98 viz-a-viz 1.08 lakh as Library Budget having 26.66 per cent of the total Library Budget which is quite high. Subsequently, in 1998-99, the Institute Budget was increased to 23.38 lakhs, whereas the Library Budget was 5.45 lakhs during the same period with 23.31 per cent of total Institute budget, which is again a good percentage. During 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, the Institute budget was 89.89 lakhs and 88.17 lakhs respectively and the Library Budget increased to 7.73 lakhs and 6.76 lakhs respectively as compared to 1998-99. This was 8.59 per cent and 7.66 per cent of the total Institute's budget which is seen to be decreased as compared to 1997-98 and 1998-99. This indicates that although the Institute's budget increased a lot during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 as compared to earlier years but the Library Budget got a very meagre proportion, i.e. only 7.73 lakhs and 6.76 lakhs during these years thus reducing the percentage of Library Budget to total budget during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

**The Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi (1973)** has no separate Library Budget for 1982-83. In 1997-98 the Institute Budget was 169.44 lakhs whereas the Library Budget was only 1.12 lakhs with only 0.66 per cent. In 1998-99 it was 101.50 lakhs and the Library Budget increased to 2.40 lakhs with 2.36 per cent which increased drastically. Again during 2000-2001, the Institute's budget increased to 113.00 lakhs and so did Library Budget to 3.75 lakhs bringing it to 3.31 per cent. During 2001-2002 the Institute budget again increased to 129.91 lakhs but the Library Budget was

reduced to 1.34 lakhs bringing down the percentage of Library Budget to 1.03 per cent of the total institute budget. The overall picture of the Library Budget is seen to be fluctuating during all these years.

The **Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh** (1978) does not show any separate Library Budget for 1982-83. During 1997-98 the Institute budget was only 56.64 lakhs and the Library Budget was only 4.69 lakhs having only 1.21 per cent of the total Library Budget. Again in 1998-99, the Library Budget increased a little to 6.41 lakhs of the total Institute's budget of 59.51 lakhs which was also a big more than the previous year. But the percentage of Library Budget to total budget increased to 10.77 per cent. Again in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, the Institute budget increased to more than twice the previous year's budget, i.e. 148.46 lakhs and more than thrice the previous year's budget, i.e. 181.06 lakhs. But the Library Budget decreased drastically in both these years to 3.43 lakhs and 4.00 lakhs respectively. This brought down the percentage to 2.31 and 2.20 only during these years. This indicates that there was no provision for a definite budget allocation and showed a lot of fluctuation in the percentage in Library Budget allocation.

The **Centre for Social Studies, Surat** (1969) had 6.07 lakhs as Institute's budget in 1982-83 and only 0.78 lakh as Library Budget giving it 12.85 per cent. During 1997-98 the Library Budget was 3.81 lakhs of the total 36.12 lakhs of Institute's budget giving it 10.54 per cent. In 1998-99 the Library Budget reduced to 2.29 lakhs but the Institute's budget increased to 41.74 lakhs so the percentage of Library Budget also reduced to 10.54 per cent. Again in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, the Institute's budget increased to 63.41 lakhs and 87.46 lakhs but the Library Budget reduced to 2.15 lakhs in 2000-2001 and 3.65 lakhs in 2001-2002 with reduction in percentage to 3.39 per cent

and 4.17 per cent during these years. The Library Budget showed a decreasing trend in terms of percentage except in 2001-2002.

The **Centre for Studies in Social Science, Kolkata** (1973) had only 65 thousand as Library Budget of total 16.10 lakhs of Institute's budget during 1982-83 which is only 4.03 per cent. During 1997-98 the Institute's budget increased to more than six times, i.e., 104.03 lakhs and the Library Budget was only 3 lakhs making it only 2.88 per cent of the total Institute's budget which was less than the 1982-83. Again, although the Institute's budget was reduced to 90.07 lakhs but the Library Budget increased to 3.95 lakhs increasing the percentage of Library Budget to total budget to 4.38 per cent. A very major increase in the Institutional budget in 2000-2001, i.e. 237 lakhs but the Library Budget allocation remained only 5.92 lakhs which was more than the previous year but in percentage terms it decreased drastically to 2.49 per cent and was very less as compared to earlier year. Again in 2001-2002, the Institute's budget decreased as compared to 2000-2001, i.e. 173.90 lakhs but the Library Budget increased more than twice, i.e. 12.62 lakhs, increasing it to 7.25 per cent which was a major boom to the Library Budget. This also showed a lot of fluctuations in the percentage of budget allocation in library during all these years.

The **Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi** (1963) shows institutional budget as 21.41 lakhs but has no separate budget allocation for library in 1982-83. In 1997-98, the Institutional budget is 61.78 lakhs whereas the Library Budget was 1.36 lakhs. This shows 2.20 per cent of total budget to Library Budget. Again in 1998-99, the institutional budget increased marginally to 65.62 lakhs but library allocation was only 45 thousand which was very low and the percentage allocation was only 0.68 per cent which is very low as compared to 2.20 per cent in



1997-98. But in 2000-2001, the institute budget increased to more than two times, i.e. 153.61 lakhs but the Library Budget allocation was only 22 thousands and its percentage came down drastically to 0.14 per cent. Again in 2001-02, the Institute's budget was 115.36 lakhs but the Library Budget was only 0.71 lakhs and the percentage of Library Budget to total budget remained 0.61 per cent. This showed a very dramatic situation in terms of the percentage of library allocation.

The **Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi** (1980) shows no separate Library Budget allocation for the year 1982-83, 1997-98 and 1998-99. But the Institute budget for 1997-98 was 16.40 lakhs and Library Budget was only 1.20 lakhs with 7.31 per cent. During 1998-99 and 2000-2001, there was no Library Budget shown but the Institute budget was 16.31 lakhs and 292.85 lakhs respectively. During 2001-2002 the Institute budget increased to 225.46 lakhs but the Library Budget is shown to be only 37 thousand, thus, reducing it to only 0.16 per cent of the total Institute budget. However, the CWDS, New Delhi is seen to be providing a lot of IT products and services and maintaining a few databases of related interests also.

The budget for **Council for Social Development, Hyderabad** (1970) in 1982-83 was 2.32 lakhs and Library Budget during this period was only 28 thousands making it 12.06 per cent. During 1997-98 it increased to 34.77 lakhs with Library Budget increased to 1.01 lakhs but the percentage of Library Budget to total budget decreased to 3.16 per cent only. During 1998-99 the Institute's budget decreased to 30.95 lakhs and so did the Library Budget to 56 thousands only hence reducing it to only 1.80 per cent. Again, in 2000-2001, the Library Budget further reduced to 26 thousand although the Institute's budget increased more than twice to that in 1998-99 so the percentage went down to 0.37 per cent only. Later in 2001-2002 the Institute's budget reduced to

37.27 lakhs but the Library Budget increased from 26 thousand to 70 thousand bringing up it upto 1.87 per cent. This clearly shows that there has been tremendous variation in budget allocation for both Institutes as well as library. There is no indication of advancement of CSD Library also.

**Dr. BSANISS, Mhow** (1989) has good budget allocation of 303.91 lakhs in 1997-98, 343.19 lakhs in 1998-99, 233.92 lakhs in 2000-2001 but reduced to 143.98 in 2001-2002, whereas, the budget allocation for library remained to be only 70 thousands in 1997-98, 9.23 lakhs in 1998-99, 2.16 lakhs in 2000-2001 and only 45 thousands in 2001-2002 showing no seriousness in Library Budget allocation. Due to this fluctuation, the percentage of Library Budget remained to be only 0.23 per cent in 1997-98, 2.68 per cent in 1998-99, 0.92 per cent in 2000-2001 and only 0.31 per cent in 2001-2002. This again shows a lot of variation in Library Budget allocation.

The **GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad** (1981) has 10.87 lakhs as Institute's budget and 1.02 lakhs as Library Budget in 1982-83 with 9.38 per cent from total Library Budget. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the Institute budget increased to 55.78 lakhs and 145.59 lakhs respectively and the Library Budget increased to 3.83 lakhs in 1997-98 but reduced drastically to 74 thousands in 1998-99. Again both Institute and Library Budgets reduced to 73.50 lakhs and 21 thousands in 2000-2001. Subsequently, during 2001-2002, the Institute and Library Budgets both increased to 179.92 lakhs and 5.96 lakhs respectively. Thus, there was a lot of variation in Library Budget to total Institute's budget. It was 9.38 per cent in 1982-83, 6.86 per cent in 1997-98, 0.50 per cent in 1998-99, 0.28 per cent in 2000-2001 and 3.31 per cent in 2001-2002 which shows that in earlier two years Library Budget allocation was good but later two years it reduced and again went up.

The **Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi** (1959) had Institute's Budget as only 16.55 lakhs and the Library Budget was only 25 thousand making it only 1.51 per cent of the total budget. During the year 1997-98 the budget increased drastically to 114.27 lakhs so did the Library Budget to 1.42 lakhs but not to that proportion as the Institute's budget increased. This decreased it to 1.24 per cent. During 1998-99, the Institute Budget reduced to 84.41 lakhs so did the Library Budget to 5.31 lakhs. Thus, increased it to 6.30 per cent. Unfortunately due to reasons, the Gandhian Institute of Studies did not get grants in later years since it was non-functional and had to face closure.

The **Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow** (1977) had Institute grant as 49.80 lakhs in 1982-83 and the Library Budget was 2.75 lakhs with a good percentage of 5.52 per cent. It increased in 1997-98 to 71.08 lakhs and library budget also increased to 4.20 lakhs thus giving the library 5.90 per cent. During 1998-99, the Institute's budget increased to 106.06 lakhs so did the Library Budget to more than twice with a good increase in percentage to 8.29 per cent. Again the Institute budget increased in 2000-2001 to 114.42 lakhs, but the Library Budget decreased to 5.98 lakhs reducing it to 5.22 per cent. Subsequently, in 2001-2002 the Institute budget increased to 167.03 lakhs, so did the Library Budget but not in that good proportion giving it 4.23 per cent. It is seen that by and large the Library Budget had good percentage of the total budget and in 1998-99 it was very good. This was the time when the Giri Institute of Development Studies Library thought of computerizing their system.

The **Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad** (1970) showed no separate budget for 1982-83. During 1997-98 the Institute budget was 38.55 lakhs and the Library Budget increased marginally to 1.59 lakhs but still giving it

lesser percentage of 3.62 per cent. Again the Institute budget increased to 58.15 lakhs and the Library Budget also increased to 1.75 lakhs during 2000-2001 giving it 3 per cent of the total budget. Again during 2001-2002 the Institute budget increased to 69.47 lakhs so did the Library Budget to 4.72 lakhs giving it 6.79 per cent of the total Institute budget.

The **Indian Institute of Education, Pune** (1976) had Institute budget of 35.14 lakhs during 1982-83 but showed no separate budget for Library during this period. In 1997-98 the Library Budget was only 39 thousand in proportion to Institute budget of 35.53 lakhs giving it 1.09 per cent. The Institute's budget reduced to 32.01 lakhs during 1997-98 and the Library Budget increased to 1.17 lakhs with 3.65 per cent of the total budget. Again in 2000-2001 and in 2001-2002, the Institute's budget increased to 98.06 lakhs and 57.42 lakhs respectively. But the Library Budget reduced drastically to 57 thousands and 15 thousands respectively. This gives it only 0.58 per cent and 0.26 per cent respectively. This indicates a steep downward trend in Library Budget allocation.

The **Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur** (1981) had 4.35 lakhs as its Institute's Budget in 1982-83 with only 55 thousand for the Library giving it 12.6 per cent. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the Institute's budget increased to 63.50 lakhs and 72.00 lakhs respectively and the Library Budget was 1.0 lakh and 3.15 lakhs respectively. This gave Library 1.57 per cent and 4.37 per cent during these two years. In the year 2000-2001 the Institute Budget was 110.10 lakhs but the Library Budget was not defined. In 2001-2002 the Institute's Budget reduced to 85.66 lakhs and the Library Budget increased to 3.61 lakhs giving it 4.21 per cent of the total budget which was good enough.



The **Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi** (1958) had Institute's Budget of 35.27 lakhs in the year 1982-83 with Library Budget as 2.12 lakhs giving it 6.10 lakhs out of total budget. During 1997-98 the Institute Budget decreased to 32.27 lakhs and the Library Budget also decreased to 1.50 lakhs increasing the percentage of Library Budget to 4.64 per cent which was very good. During 1998-99 the Institute Budget marginally reduced to 34.55 lakhs and in 2000-2001 it further increased to 58.21 lakhs but during these years there was no defined library budget or was not shown separately in the budget. But during 2001-2002 the Institute Budget increased to 87.58 lakhs but the Library Budget drastically reduced to 78 thousands only. Thus, giving the library 0.89 per cent to total Institute's budget. This was a major decrease in the Library Budget allocation since the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi is one of the oldest ICSSR Institutes with very good resource base and services provided by the Library.

The **Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad** (1964) had Institute's Budget of 15.09 lakhs with only 56 thousands as Library Budget in 1982-83 giving it 3.71 per cent. During 1997-98 the Institute's budget as well as Library Budget increased to 90.04 lakhs and 4.18 lakhs respectively giving the Library 4.64 per cent out of the total Budget. Again the Institute as well as the Library Budget during 1998-99 increased to 150.25 lakhs and 15.96 lakhs which was very good increasing the Library Budget to 10.62 per cent. During 2000-2001 the Institute's budget increased to 372.71 lakhs but amazingly the Library Budget drastically decreased to only 3.73 lakhs leaving it to only 1 per cent of the total budget. Further the Institute's budget increased marginally to 382.93 lakhs but the Library Budget reduced to 1.80 lakhs which further decreased the percentage to 0.47 per cent. This indicates not only a lot of variation but decrease in the Library Budget allocation.



The **Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore** (1972) shows no separate budget in 1982-83 but the Institute's budget was 34.07 lakhs. During 1997-98, the Institute's budget was 130.76 lakhs but the Library Budget was negligibly low, i.e. only 1 lakh giving it only 0.76 per cent. Again in 1998-99, the Institute's budget further increased to 175.99 lakhs so did the Library Budget increased to 7.80 lakhs giving it 4.43 per cent. Further, in 2000-2001, the Institute Budget increased to 249.75 lakhs, and the Library Budget increased to 11.65 lakhs giving it 4.66 per cent increase out of the total budget. During 2001-2002, the Institute's Budget increased to 258.14 lakhs but the Library Budget allocation drastically decreased to 2.24 lakhs giving it only 0.86 per cent of the total budget. This cut in the Library Budget must be a major downfall in the Library developmental activities for an Institute like Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

The **Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi** (1986) had Institute's budget in 1997-98 as 41.20 lakhs with only 85 thousands Library allocation giving it 2.06 per cent of the total budget. It marginally increased to 43.91 lakhs in 1998-99 but the Library Budget degreased to 51 thousands only giving it only 1.16 per cent. Although the Institute budget doubled to 80.76 lakhs in 2000-2001 but the Library Budget further reduced to only 36 thousands giving it only 0.44 per cent of the total budget. The Institute's budget reduced to 67.41 lakhs in 2001-2002 and the Library Budget was only 30 thousands giving it only 0.44 per cent of the total budget. It is an amazing situation that the Library Budget went on decreasing every year. But the library activities, services and resource base is very useful for the users of the Library.

The **Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain** (1983) has 27.03 lakhs as Institute's Budget and 4.27 lakhs as Library allocation giving it 15.79 per cent during 1997-98. In the year 1997-98, the Institute's budget increased to 32.73 lakhs but the Library Budget reduced to 1.58 lakhs only reducing it to only 4.82 per cent. Subsequently, in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 the Institute's budget was 32.28 lakhs and 37.67 lakhs and the library allocation was 2.47 lakhs and 1.51 lakhs respectively giving it 7.65 per cent and 4 per cent of the total budget. Although fluctuations is seen in the budget allocation of Libraries but it did not decrease drastically.

The **Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai** (1971) had 8.34 lakhs Institute's budget and 1.81 lakhs as Library Budget with 21.70 per cent of total budget in 1982-83. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 Institute's Budget increased to 95.29 lakhs and 101.67 lakhs and Library Budget increased to 6.25 lakhs and 7.39 lakhs respectively giving the library 6.55 per cent and 7.26 per cent respectively. There was a major increase in the Institute's budget in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 reaching it to 125.37 lakhs and 229.09 lakhs respectively. But unfortunately during 2000-2001 the Library Budget reduced to only 46 thousand with only 0.36 per cent to it out of the total budget. Again during 2001-2002 the Library Budget increased to 6.70 lakhs with 2.92 per cent of the total budget. The Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai has rich library resources, services and facilities for its readers and is well developed in most modern way.

The **NKC Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar** (1987) had Institute budget of 160.11 lakhs and Library Budget of 3.97 lakhs in 1997-98 making it 2.47 per cent of the total budget. Again during 1998-99, the Institute's budget increased to 197.37 lakhs

and the Library Budget marginally decreased to 2.83 lakhs, giving the library 1.93 per cent of the total budget. The budget for 2000-2001 decreased to 154.10 lakhs with Library Budget further decreasing drastically to 1.25 lakhs giving library only 0.81 per cent of the total budget. During 2001-2002 although the Institute's budget increased to 173.18 lakhs but the Library Budget glaringly decreased to only 76 thousands thus reducing it to almost half of the percentage of the previous year, i.e. only 0.43 per cent. The Centre is short of staff and provides basic library services to its clients.

The **OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati** (1989) had Library Budget of 132.99 lakhs and Library Budget was 3.67 lakhs during 1997-98 which makes it 2.75 per cent of the total budget. Although during 1998-99 the budget increased drastically to 239.10 lakhs but the Library Budget reduced to 1.87 lakhs only reducing it to 0.78 lakhs. The Institute budget glaringly decreased in 2000-2001 to only 76.54 lakhs and the Library Budget reduced to 1.0 lakh, i.e. only 87 thousand but increased it to 1.13 per cent. Further in 2001-2002, the Institute's Budget increased to 107.76 lakhs and so did the Library Budget to a glaring 6.98 lakhs giving the library 6.47 per cent of the total budget.

The **Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad** (1965) had Institute's budget of 36.21 lakhs and library budget of 1.89 lakhs during 1982-83 making it 3.10 per cent. During 1997-98 it increased to almost three times, i.e. 99.25 lakhs but the Library Budget reduced to 1.70 lakhs reducing the Library percentage to 1.71. During 1998-99 the Institute's budget increased to 102.61 lakhs so did the Library Budget to more than one lakh, i.e. 2.90 lakhs increasing the budget to 2.82 per cent. Further in 2000-2001, the Institute's budget increased to 124.66 lakhs but the Library Budget drastically reduced to 1.58 lakhs only giving it only 1.26 per cent. Subsequently in 2001-2002, both the Institute's and the Library Budget increased to 149.10 lakhs and 1.62 lakhs but still reducing the library share to only 1.08 per cent.

The detailed analysis of Table-11 shows that there is a very high level variations in budget allocation of both Institute as well as the Library. It also shows that there was no separate earmarked budget allocation for the Library. This resulted in the limitation on part of these LICs of either not being able to provide advanced library services and sufficient facilities to its readers or also be able to go in for total automation.

These LICs are further classified into three categories year-wise, i.e. High, Medium and Low and are analyzed by funds set aside for Library development during each of the years mentioned in the figures related to each category, year-wise.

These LICs would also be classified for further analysis according to the percentage of Library Grants year-wise (five year's budget, which has been taken) and percentage of budget allocation above 10 per cent, between 5 per cent to 10 per cent and below 5 per cent.

#### **IV.7.2 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BUDGET**

In order to identify the libraries which have a fairly good share of the Institute budget and which have resulted in the positive growth, it is mandatory to compare their respective Library budget viz-a-viz Institute budget for the years which are covered for the study. This would also give us a picture of those Libraries which have not been getting sufficient budget allocation yet they have marched towards automation and have IT applications.

The total institute budget for each year is assumed to be 100 (in table 11) from which percentage share of budget for each Institute and its library budget is taken out. Thereafter, combined coefficient correlation of the Institute budget for each year is given in tables 12 to 16.. The Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi has minimum library budget, i.e. 0.66 per cent of the total budget allocation for these LICs and Centre



Table 12: **Percentage of Institute & Library Budget, Their Ranking and Coefficient Correlation, 1982-83**

Year of Establishment	Name of the Institute	Library Budget Ranking	Institute Budget Ranking	Ranking	Coefficient Correlation
1959	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	0.66	2.32	9	0.223848917
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	0.74	0.32	1	
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	0.93	4.92	14	
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1.46	0.61	2	
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	1.49	2.11	6	
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	1.73	2.25	7	
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	1.75	5.61	20	
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	2.07	0.85	3	
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	2.55	3.00	11	
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	2.55	4.77	13	
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	2.66	2.43	10	
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	2.71	1.52	5	
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	2.92	2.25	8	
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	3.45	21.01	23	
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	3.77	5.05	17	
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	4.81	1.17	4	
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	5.02	5.07	18	
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	5.63	4.94	15	
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	7.17	4.96	16	
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	7.30	6.97	21	
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	7.86	4.72	12	
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	10.22	7.72	22	
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	20.55	5.43	23	
	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4.14</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4.39</b>		
	<b>Coefficient Variation</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.94</b>		



**Table 13: Percentage of Institute & Library Budget, Their Ranking and Coefficient Correlation, 1997-98**

Year of Establishment	Name of the Institute	Library Budget Ranking	Institute Budget Ranking	Ranking	Coefficient Correlation
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	0.51	1.53	6	0.013484395
1989	Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	0.92	13.1	27	
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	1.12	1.78	10	
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	1.30	8.27	25	
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	1.32	5.64	21	
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1.32	2.74	14	
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	1.33	1.50	5	
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	1.42	0.18	1	
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1.47	7.30	24	
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1.58	0.71	2	
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	1.79	2.66	13	
1959	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	1.87	4.93	19	
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1.97	1.39	4	
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	2.07	1.66	9	
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	2.24	9.28	26	
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	3.95	4.49	18	
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	4.50	1.58	8	
1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	4.83	5.73	22	
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	5.01	1.56	7	
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	5.04	2.41	11	
1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	5.22	6.90	23	
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	5.50	3.88	16	
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	5.53	3.06	15	
1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	5.62	1.17	3	
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	6.17	2.44	12	
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	8.22	4.11	17	
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	18.21	5.02	20	
	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.04</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.89</b>		
	<b>Coefficient Variation</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.78</b>		

Table 14: **Percentage of Institute & Library Budget, Their Ranking and Coefficient Correlation, 1998-99**

Year of Establishment	Name of the Institute	Library Budget Ranking	Institute Budget Ranking	Ranking	Coefficient Correlation
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	0.39	2.43	12	0.283903571
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	0.45	1.62	9	
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	0.49	1.14	3	
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	0.65	5.38	21	
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	1.02	1.18	4	
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1.31	0.60	1	
1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	1.38	1.21	5	
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	1.39	1.62	10	
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1.44	1.28	6	
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	1.57	7.41	25	
1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	1.64	8.83	26	
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	2.00	1.54	8	
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	2.10	3.75	16	
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	2.54	3.79	18	
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	2.75	2.66	13	
1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	3.34	7.29	24	
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	3.45	3.33	15	
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	3.51	1.44	7	
1959	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	4.64	3.12	14	
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	4.77	0.86	2	
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	5.61	2.20	11	
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	6.46	3.76	17	
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	6.82	6.50	23	
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	7.70	3.92	19	
1989	Dr, BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	8.07	132.68	27	
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	10.55	4.91	20	
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	13.96	5.55	22	
	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>24.99</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>8.15</b>		
	<b>Coefficient Variation</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>3.07</b>		

Table 15: **Percentage of Institute & Library Budget, Their Ranking and Coefficient Correlation, 2000-2001**

Year of Establishment	Name of the Institute	Library Budget Ranking	Institute Budget Ranking	Ranking	Coefficient Correlation
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	0.26	3.17	13	0.369101253
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	0.31	2.09	7	
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	0.32	4.37	19	
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	0.38	1.98	6	
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	0.52	2.30	9	
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	0.67	3.56	17	
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	0.83	2.79	11	
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1.09	8.32	25	
1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	1.27	2.18	8	
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	1.82	1.31	2	
1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	1.82	4.38	20	
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	2.30	3.54	16	
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	2.55	1.65	3	
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	2.62	1.66	4	
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	3.13	1.80	5	
1989	Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	3.15	6.65	22	
1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	3.60	0.92	1	
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	4.01	3.13	12	
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	5.00	4.22	18	
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	5.44	10.58	26	
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	5.47	3.21	14	
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	7.84	6.54	21	
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	8.63	6.74	23	
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	8.72	3.25	15	
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	11.27	2.56	10	
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	16.98	7.1	24	
	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>2.41</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.85</b>		
	<b>Coefficient Variation</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.63</b>		

Table 16: **Percentage of Institute & Library Budget, Their Ranking and Coefficient Correlation, 2001-2002**

Year of Establishment	Name of the Institute	Library Budget Ranking	Institute Budget Ranking	Ranking	Coefficient Correlation
1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	0.15	1.48	3	0.244994109
1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	0.29	1.74	5	
1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	0.36	5.82	21	
1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	0.44	8.12	25	
1989	Dr, BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	0.44	3.72	14	
1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	0.68	0.96	1	
1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	0.69	2.98	12	
1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	0.74	4.47	17	
1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	0.76	2.26	8	
1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	0.96	1.69	4	
1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1.31	3.35	13	
1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	1.47	0.97	2	
1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	1.58	3.85	15	
1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	1.76	9.89	26	
1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	2.19	6.67	24	
1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	3.53	2.21	7	
1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	3.56	2.26	9	
1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	3.91	4.68	20	
1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	4.61	1.79	6	
1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	5.82	4.65	19	
1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	6.54	5.92	22	
1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	6.60	2.28	10	
1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	6.82	2.78	11	
1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	6.91	4.31	16	
1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	12.32	4.49	18	
1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	25.56	6.67	23	
	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>2.27</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.85</b>		
	<b>Coefficient Variation</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.59</b>		



Table 17: Institute and Library Budget Showing Their Coefficient Correlation for all the years

Sl No	Name of the Institute	Institute Budget					Library Budget					Correlation co-eff.
		1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	
1	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	17.35	191.87	200.43	111.40	314.55	1.00	0.99	1.80	0.18	0.45	-0.03
2	Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow		303.91	343.19	233.90	143.98		0.70	9.23	2.16	0.45	0.68
3	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	38.81	116.45	132.77	230.20	258.14	7.74	13.84	12.07	5.38	26.20	0.48
4	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	33.72	36.67	38.87	45.94	65.36	2.96	3.42	4.01	1.25	0.98	-0.79
5	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	35.50	4.05	23.38	89.89	88.17	2.70	1.08	5.45	7.73	6.76	0.86
6	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	150.1	169.44	101.50	113.00	129.91	1.30	1.12	2.40	3.75	1.34	-0.73
7	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	55.12	56.64	59.51	148.50	181.06	3.85	4.69	6.41	3.43	4.00	-0.53
8	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	2.32	34.77	30.95	69.80	37.27	0.28	1.01	0.56	0.26	0.70	-0.04
9	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	6.07	36.12	41.74	63.410	87.46	0.78	3.81	2.29	2.15	3.65	0.65
10	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	16.10	104.03	90.07	237.10	173.90	0.65	3.00	3.95	5.92	12.60	0.67
11	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	16.10	16.40	16.32	292.90	225.46	1.10	1.20	1.50	0.75	0.37	-0.82
12	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	21.41	61.78	65.62	153.60	115.36	0.96	1.36	0.45	0.22	0.71	-0.65
13	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	10.87	55.78	145.59	73.50	179.92	1.02	3.83	0.74	0.21	5.96	0.48
14	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	49.80	71.08	106.06	114.40	167.03	2.75	4.20	8.80	5.98	7.08	0.72
15	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	16.55	114.27	84.41			0.25	1.42	5.31			0.43
16	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	36.10	38.55	43.88	58.15	69.47	1.42	1.57	1.59	1.75	4.72	0.84
17	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	35.14	35.53	32.01	98.06	57.42	0.35	0.39	1.17	0.57	0.15	-0.18
18	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	4.35	63.50	72.00	110.10	85.66	0.55	1.00	3.15	2.75	3.61	0.76
19	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	35.27	32.27	34.55	58.21	87.58	2.12	1.50	1.65	1.8	0.78	-0.76
20	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	15.09	90.04	150.25	372.70	382.93	0.56	4.18	15.96	3.73	1.80	-0.11
21	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	34.07	130.76	175.99	249.80	258.14	0.96	1.00	7.80	11.65	2.24	0.57
22	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	40.05	41.20	43.91	80.76	67.41	0.66	0.85	0.51	0.36	0.30	-0.81
23	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain		27.03	32.73	32.28	37.67		4.27	1.58	2.47	1.51	-0.90
24	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	8.34	95.29	101.67	125.40	229.09	1.81	6.25	7.39	0.46	6.70	0.42
25	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar		160.11	197.37	154.10	173.18		3.97	3.82	1.25	0.76	0.37
26	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati		132.99	239.10	76.54	107.76		3.67	1.87	0.87	6.98	-0.19
27	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	36.21	99.25	102.61	124.70	149.10	1.89	1.70	2.90	1.58	1.62	-0.20

Note: The blank columns against some Institutes show that in that year that Institute was not established and GIS, Varanasi did not get any grant during 2000-01 and 2001-02



Table 18: ICSSR Institute Budget viz-à-viz Library Budget Showing their Combined Year-wise Ranking and Real Rank Value

Sl. No.	Year of Establishment	ICSSR Research Institutes	1982-83	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	Summation of Rank Value	Real Rank Value
1	1958	AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	11	2	5	2	1	21	25
2	1989	Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	0	1	10	10	4	25	24
3	1971	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	21	25	23	15	26	110	2
4	1980	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	15	23	24	18	13	93	5
5	1980	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	14	27	27	25	25	118	1
6	1973	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1	3	9	20	11	44	17
7	1978	Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	13	6	26	14	15	74	11
8	1970	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	17	15	7	6	14	59	14
9	1969	Centre for Social Studies, Surat	19	24	19	21	19	102	3
10	1973	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	9	14	15	16	24	78	9
11	1980	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	12	22	1	3	2	40	19
12	1963	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	20	11	3	1	8	43	18
13	1981	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	16	21	2	4	17	60	13
14	1977	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	10	19	22	23	21	95	4
15	1959	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	3	7	20	0	0	30	23
16	1970	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	8	16	12	26	23	85	7
17	1976	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	2	5	13	8	3	31	22
18	1981	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	18	8	14	17	20	77	10
19	1958	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	11	17	17	19	10	74	11
20	1964	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	7	17	25	11	7	67	12
21	1972	Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	5	4	16	22	9	56	15
22	1986	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	4	10	6	7	6	33	21
23	1983	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	0	26	18	24	18	86	6
24	1971	Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	22	20	21	5	16	84	8
25	1987	NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	0	12	8	9	5	34	20
26	1989	OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	0	13	4	12	22	51	16
27	1965	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	6	9	11	13	12	51	16

Note: 1. The ranking is in ascending order; 2. 11<sup>th</sup> rank is for CRRID, Chandigarh and IEG, New Delhi; 3. 16<sup>th</sup> rank is for OKD, Guwahati and S.P Institute, Ahmedabad.

for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram has the maximum budget, i.e. 20.55 per cent during 1982-83. Similarly, the Indian Institute of Education, Pune has minimum budget of 0.51 per cent and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram again has maximum budget of 18.21 per cent during 1997-98.

During 1998-99, the minimum library budget of 0.39 per cent went to Centre for the Study of Developing Areas, New Delhi and the maximum of 13.96 per cent went to Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad. The minimum of 0.26 per cent of budget went to AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna and maximum 16.98 per cent to Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during 2000-2001. Similarly during 2001-2002, the minimum grant of 0.15 per cent again went to Indian Institute of Education, Pune and the maximum of 25.56 per cent went again to Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

The standard deviation, mean and coefficient variation of Institute and Library budget is taken out for different years. This was found to be 4.14, 4.35 for standard deviation, 4.39, 4.35 for mean and 0.94 and 1.00 as coefficient variation for 1982-83. During 1997-98, the standard deviation was 3.04 and 3.57, mean was 3.70 and 3.89 and coefficient variation was 0.96 and 0.78 for Institute and Library budget respectively. The standard deviation, mean and coefficient variation for 1998-99 for the two budgets is 24.99, 3.38, 8.15, 3.70, and 3.07, 0.91 respectively. During 2000-2001, it was 2.41, 4.03 and 3.85, 3.85 and 0.63, 1.05 respectively. Similarly, in 2001-2002 it was 2.27, 5.35, 3.85, 3.85 and 0.59, 1.39 respectively for the Library and Institute budget.

The five years combined correlation coefficient shows the inter-dependence of the two budgets for the respective years. The correlation coefficient will do the macro analysis of the budget. The coefficient correlation for the five years are positive for 1982-83, i.e. 0.22, negative for 1997-98, i.e. -0.01, positive for 1998-99, i.e. 0.28, positive for 2000-

2001, i.e. 0.36 and again positive for 2001-2002, i.e. 0.24. This shows that the library grant in proportion to the Institute grant is fairly good enough, i.e. as the latter increases the library grant is also enhanced.

The table 17 shows the Institute and Library budget with their correlation coefficient combined for all the years. The correlation shows that there are 14 Institutes with negative correlation, i.e. even if the Institute grants have increased in particular years the Library grant remained to be lesser in proportion. Similarly, there are 14 Institutes with positive correlation, i.e. even if the Institute grant remained the same or decreased, the library grant increased considerably.

The Institute budget viz-a-viz library budget have been ranked for the years which are taken for the study. Firstly, summation of the ranks of all the five years is done, thereafter, the real rank value has been taken out. The real rank value for all the years and for each Institute is done in descending order, i.e. Institute with maximum summed rank value stands first in the real rank value. Accordingly, the highest in terms of budget is Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad. Needless to mention that it has also shown good results for automation and providing automated information services. The minimum budget ranked is for A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, i.e. 25. The ranking order of 11 is for Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh and also for Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. Similarly 16 rank is for OKD Institute, Guwahati and Sardar Patel Institute, Ahmedabad. Thus, no Institute has got the rank for 26 to 27.

The Institutes which fall under the category of first ten from getting fairly reasonable amount of budget are otherwise too found to be having well-developed libraries except Centre for Social Studies, Surat, which rank third in budge allocation, Gujarat Institute of

Development Research, Ahmedabad, which rank seventh and M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, which rank sixth in the budget allocation for the library.

It has been overall observed that the Institutions like, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram; Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow; Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad; and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata constantly fall under the top five ranked Institutes as far as their library budget to Institute budget is concerned.

Another noteworthy observation is that these Institutions along with some others have also marched reasonably well in their automation and IT status in their Libraries.

The overall analysis of growth, services, finance, manpower of these LICs show that there is a lot of variations in these libraries. None of these LICs consistently fall under high or medium category so as to have sufficient resources for technological advancements. Some of the LICs consistently fall under the low category but have still headed towards technological advancement and are providing modern services to their users. On the other hand, some of the libraries falling under high category of budget have still not headed towards automation or providing modern services to their users. The libraries finding their way towards automation and have status of using IT products are doing so with the help of additional grants, corpus fund and one-time developmental grant sought by these LICs.

#### **IV.7.3 CATEGORY AND YEAR-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY BUDGET**

During 1997-98, it has been observed that libraries which fall under **High Category** in terms of the percentage of Library Grant to total Institute Grant and they still do not provide sufficient library facilities and services or are still not automated are CSS, Surat and MPISSR, Ujjain with 10 staff on 27,000 collections and only 1 staff on 5500 collections



respectively, whereas, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram (18 staff on 1,15,000 collections and CMDDR, Dharwad, 2 staff on 15,300 collections provide modern library facilities and services to their users.

Within the **Medium Category** of libraries there is GIDS, Lucknow (3 staff on 33,000 collections), MIDS, Chennai (4 staff on 33,000 collections), CWDS, New Delhi (7 staff on 21,000 collections) and CESS, Hyderabad (2 staff on 22,000 collections). All these LICs provide automated and modern library services and facilities to their users. But only GBPSSI, Allahabad which has 3 staff on 23,700 collections does not provide modern library services to their users.

Under the **Low Category** of Libraries fall CPR, New Delhi (3 staff on 11,000 collections), ISEC, Bangalore (6 staff on 1,02,000 collections), CRRID, Chandigarh (3 staff on 21,000 collections), IDS, Jaipur (2 staff on 7,500 collections), ISID, New Delhi (1 staff on 18,000 collections) and IEG, New Delhi (9 staff on 1,23,000 collections). All these LICs provide modern library facilities and services to their users. This shows that only 6 out of 18 libraries under low category are on way to modernisation.

During 1998-99, the Libraries which fall under the **High Category** in terms of the percentage of Library grant to Total Institute Grant but they still do not provide sufficient library facilities and service or are still not automated is, IPE, Hyderabad. The other three libraries are, CESS, Hyderabad (2 staff on 22,000 collections), CRRID, Chandigarh (3 staff on 21,000 collections), CMDDR, Dharwad (2 staff on 15,300 collections) are the libraries which provide modern facilities and services to their users.

Whereas Libraries which fall under the **Medium Category** are CSS, Surat (10 staff on 27,000 collections) and GIS, Varanasi (staff/collection not known) are the libraries which have been modernised even after sufficient staff at CSS, Surat. The GIDS, Lucknow (3 staff on 33,000 collections), MIDS, Chennai (4 staff on 33,000 collections) and CDS,



Thiruvananthapuram (18 staff on 1,15,000 collections) are providing most modern facilities and services and are also automated.

Under the **Low Category** are Libraries ISID, New Delhi (1 staff on 18,000 collections), CPR, New Delhi (3 staff on 11,000 collections), IDS, Jaipur (2 staff on 7,500 collections) and ISEC, Bangalore (6 staff on 1,02,000 collections) are the libraries which in spite of low budget are providing modern facilities and services to their users. Others are 12 libraries falling under this category, which have not yet been modernized due to budget and infrastructural facilities.

During the year 2000-2001, the library which fall under the **High Category** is only GIDR, Ahmedabad (with 2 staff on 18,500 collections) is still seen to be neither automated nor has been providing modern library facilities and services.

The libraries which fall under the **Medium Category** are again GIDS, Lucknow and CMDDR, Dharwad. The MPISSR, Ujjain (1 staff on 5,500 collections) has not yet ventured out for providing modern library facilities and services.

Again under the **Low category** are a few Libraries which in spite of low budget are providing library services with automated techniques. They are CRRID, Chandigarh, CSSS, Kolkata (2 staff on 22,000 collections), CPR, New Delhi and ISEC, Bangalore. ISID, New Delhi, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram, CMDDR, Dharwad, CESS, Hyderabad, MIDS, Chennai, others besides these eight are 15 Libraries which could not catch pace with modern library facilities and services.

During the year 2001-2002, the Library, which fall under the **High Category** of budget is only CDS, Thiruvananthapuram. Under the **Medium Category** are only 4 libraries out of which only CSSS, Kolkata and CMDDR, Dharwad are equipped with modern library facilities and services. Within the **Low Categories** are 19 libraries out of which CWDS, New Delhi, ISID, New Delhi, CSDS, New Delhi, ISEC, Bangalore, CPR, New Delhi,

CESS, Hyderabad, CRRID, Chandigarh, MIDS, Chennai, CSS, Surat and GIDS, Lucknow are providing modern library facilities and services in spite of very low budget for their Libraries, presentation of the Library Budget year-wise in different categories is shown in Fig.8 to Fig.22.

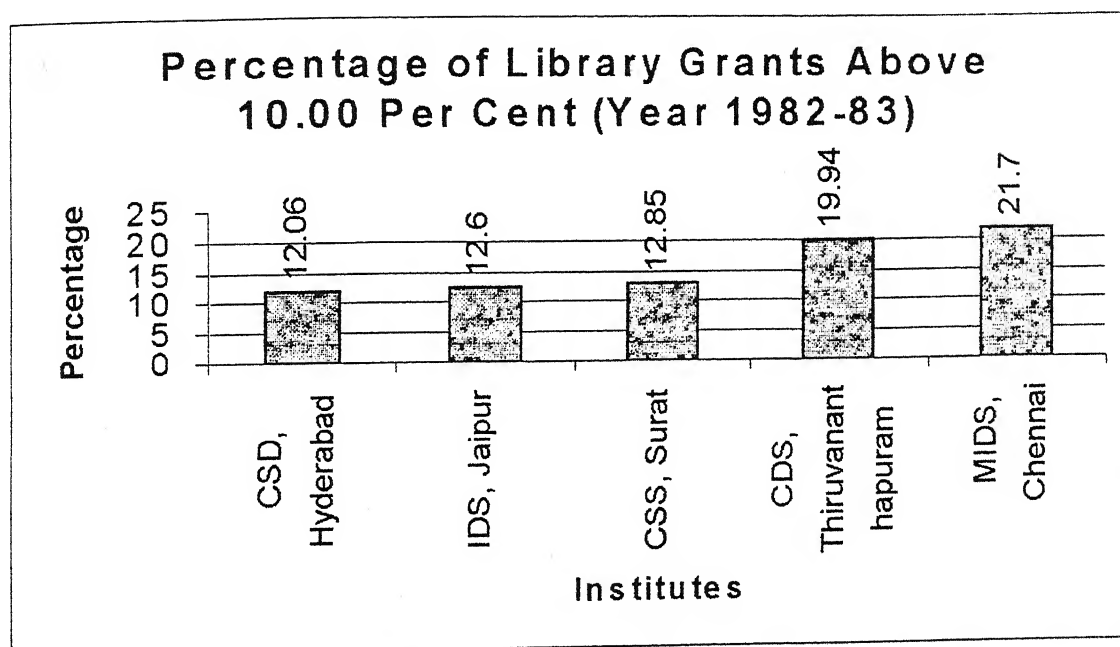


Fig.8

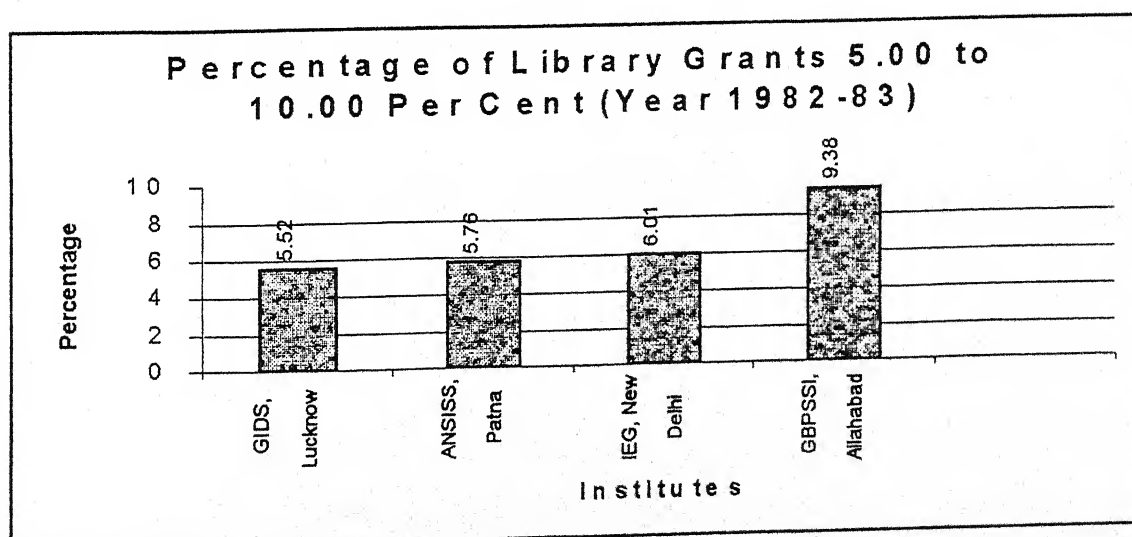


Fig.9

### Percentage of Library Grants Below 5.00 Per Cent (Year 1982-83)

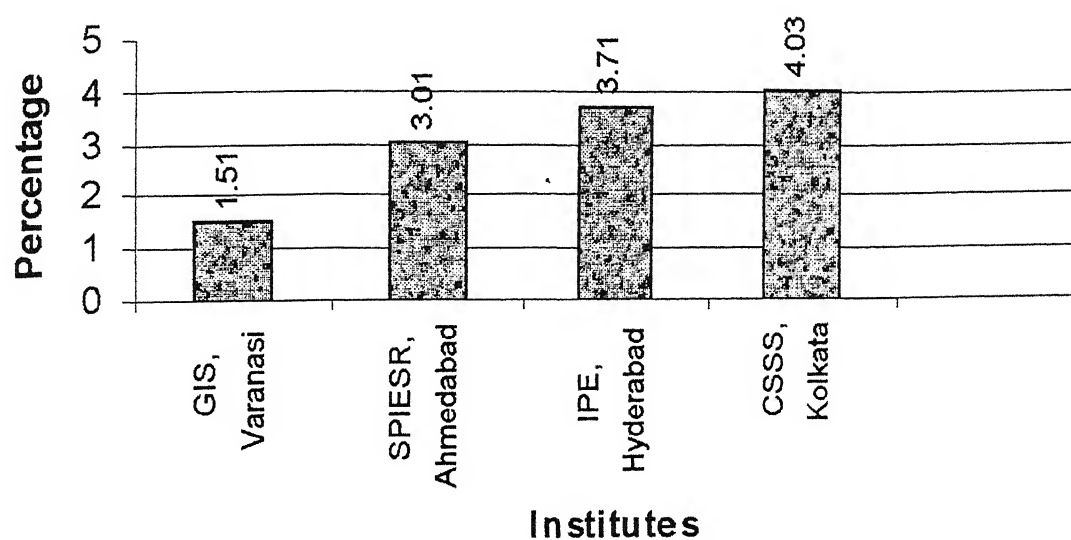


Fig.10 (4 out of 13 LICs)

### Percentage of Library Grants Above 10.00 Per Cent (Year 1997-98)

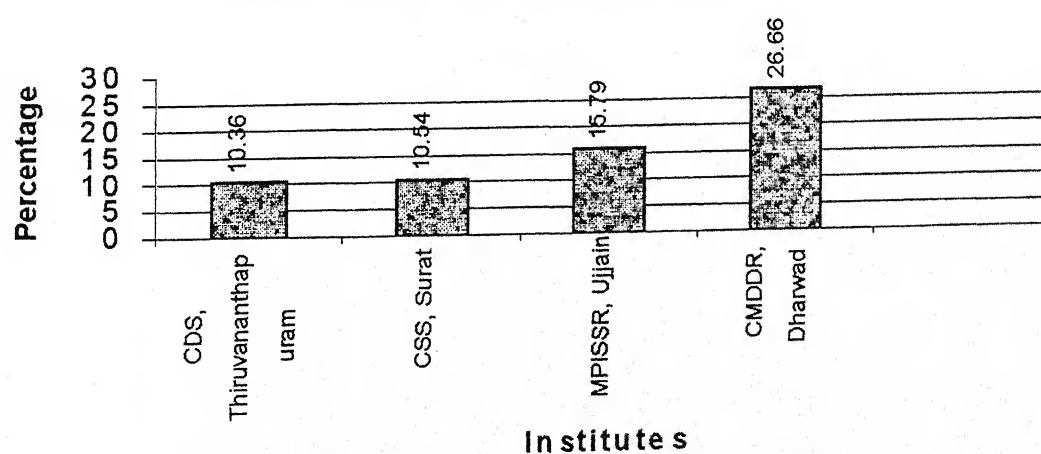


Fig.11 (4 Libraries out of 27 LICs)

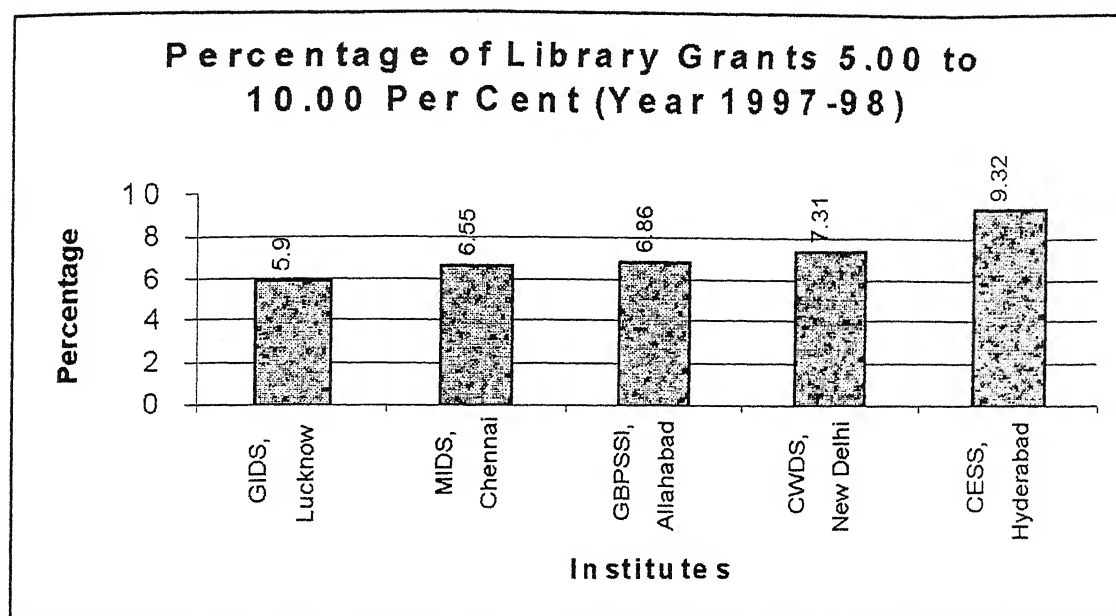


Fig.12 (5 Libraries out of 27)

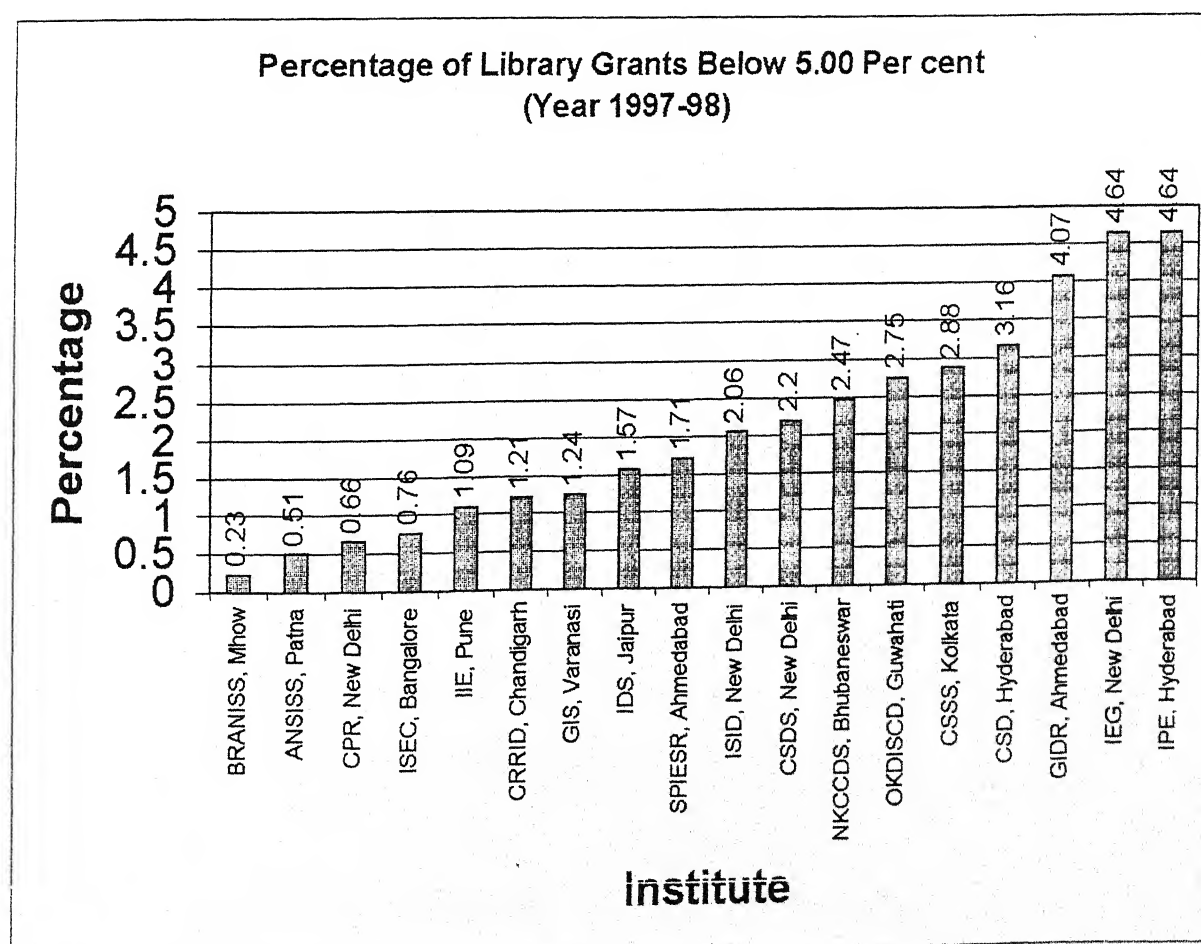


Fig.13 (18 Libraries out of 27)

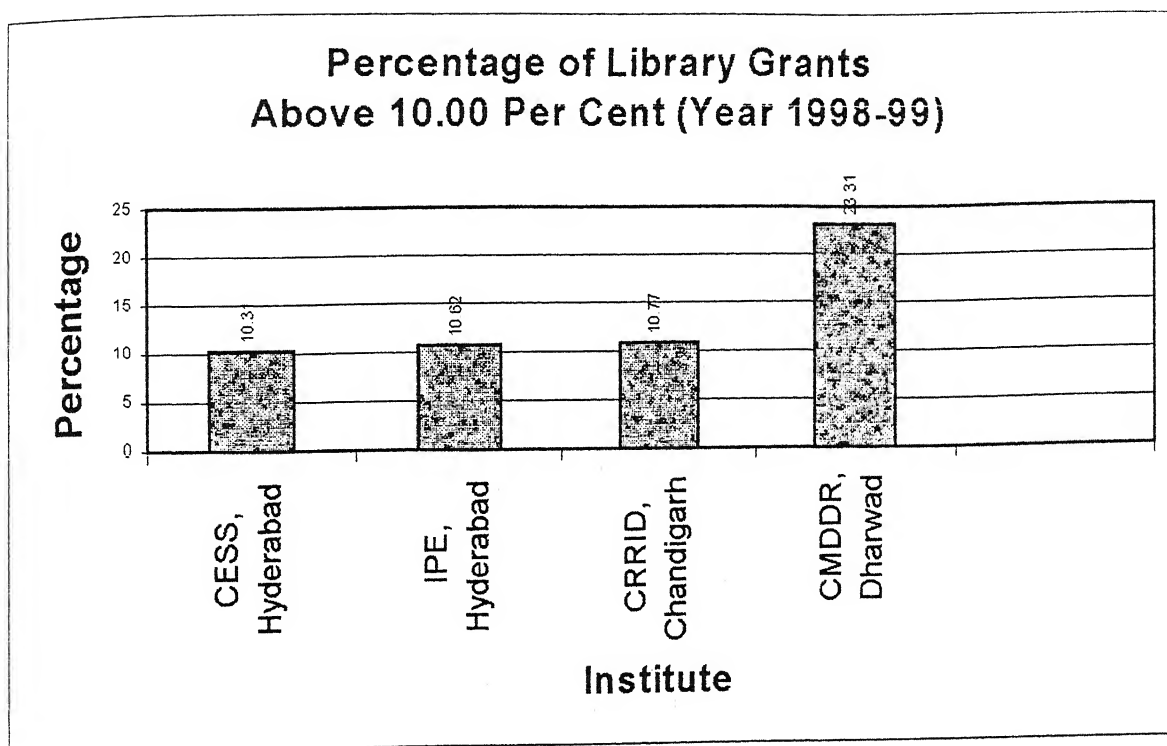


Fig.14 (4 Libraries out of 27)

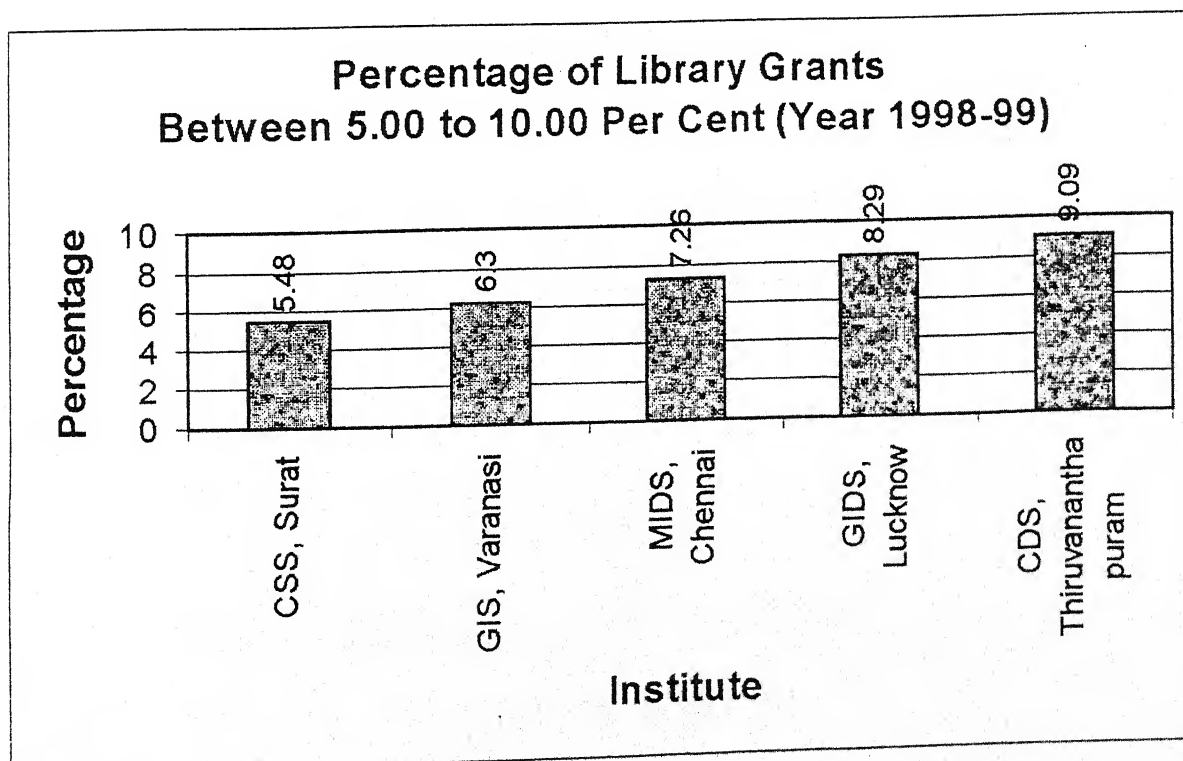


Fig.15 (5 Libraries out of 27)



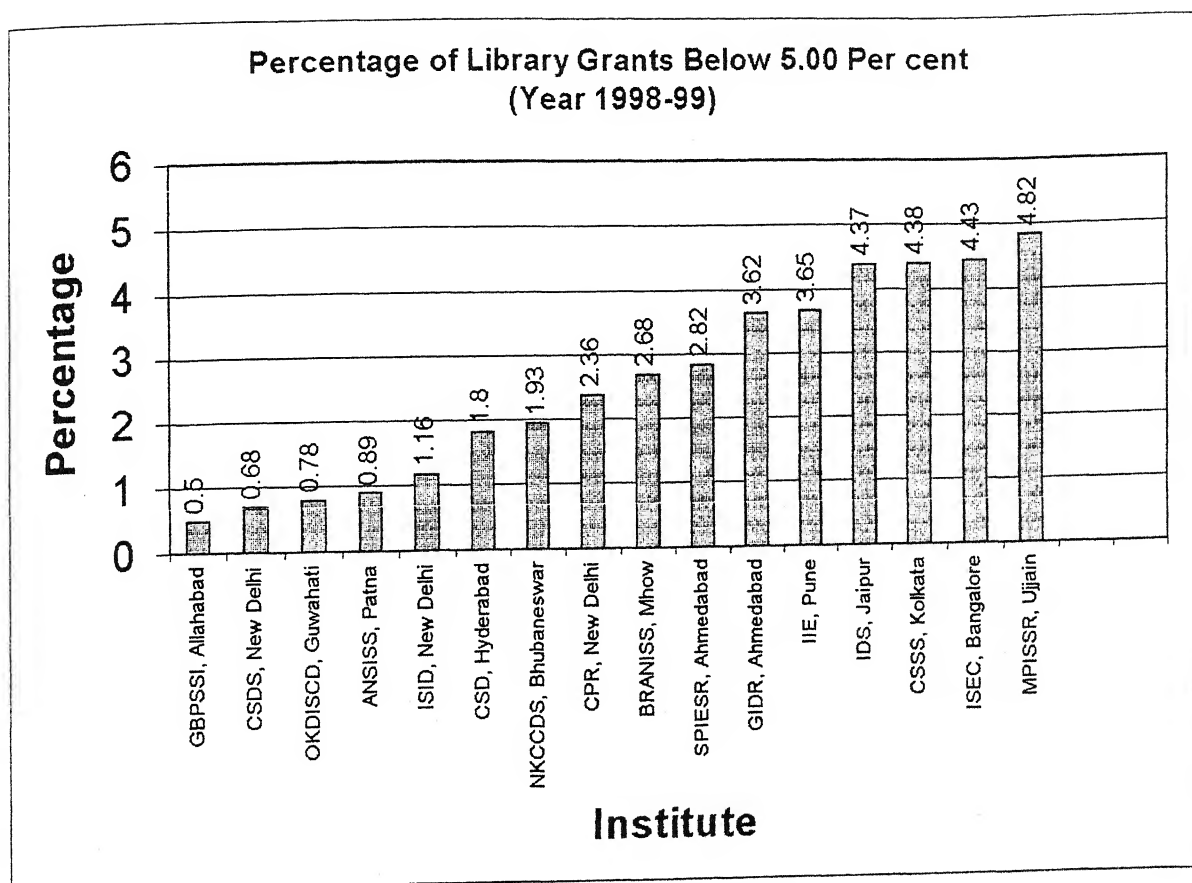


Fig.16 (16 Libraries out of 27)

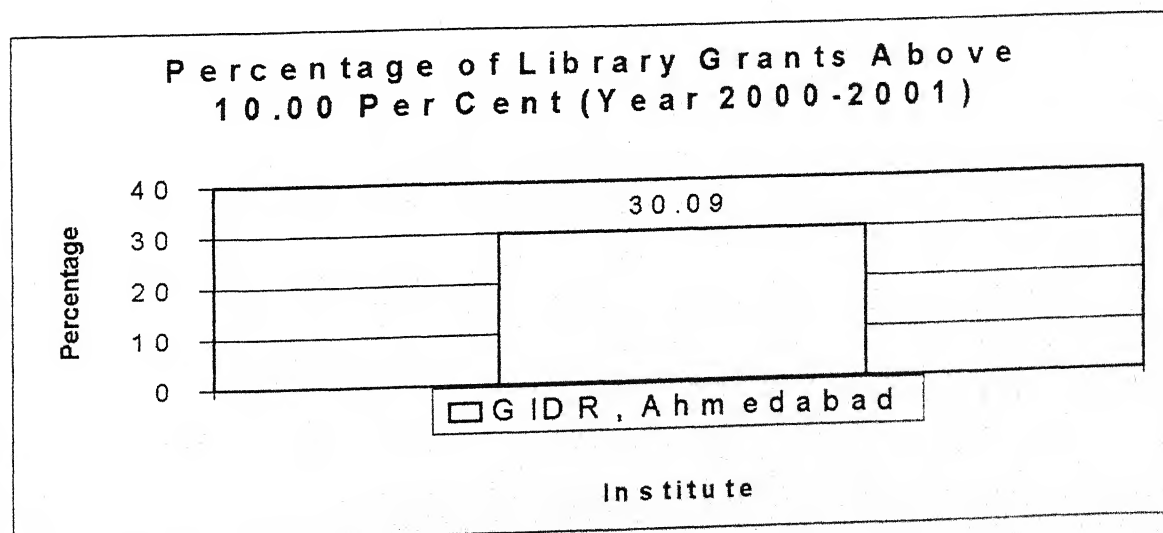


Fig.17 (Only 1 Library out of 27)

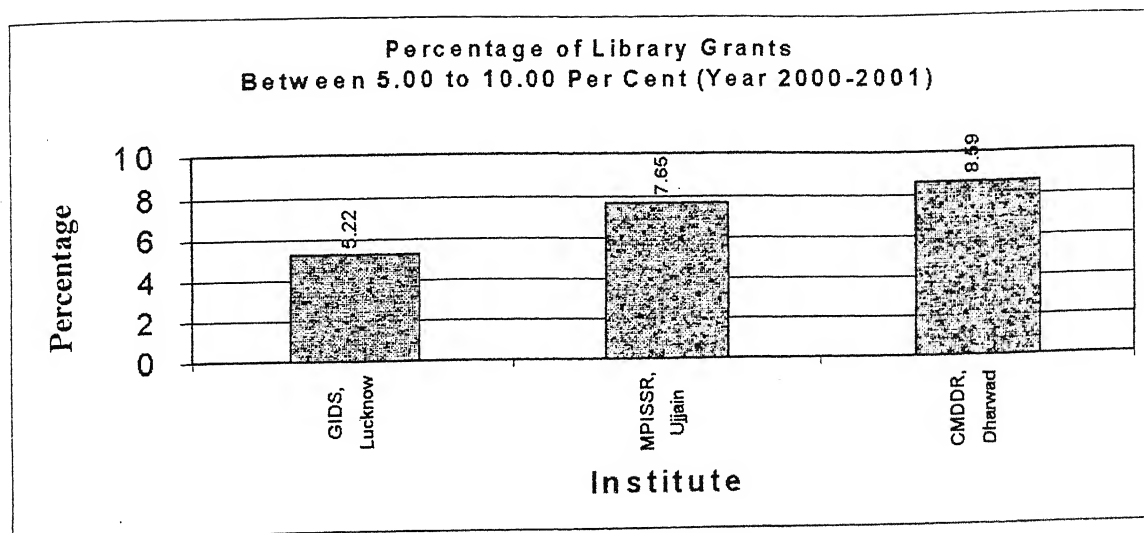


Fig.18 (3 Libraries out of 27)

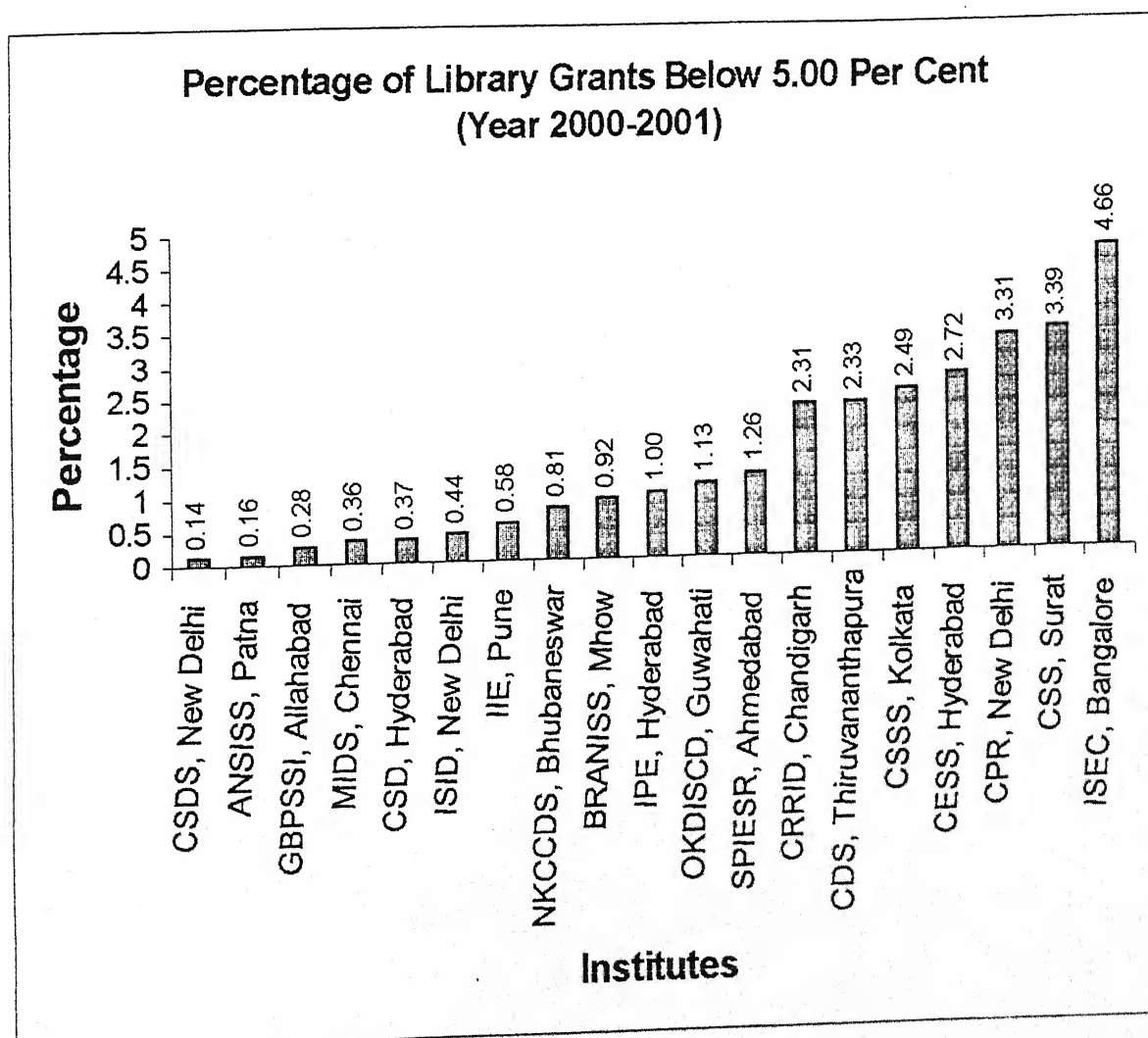


Fig.19 (19 Libraries out of 27)

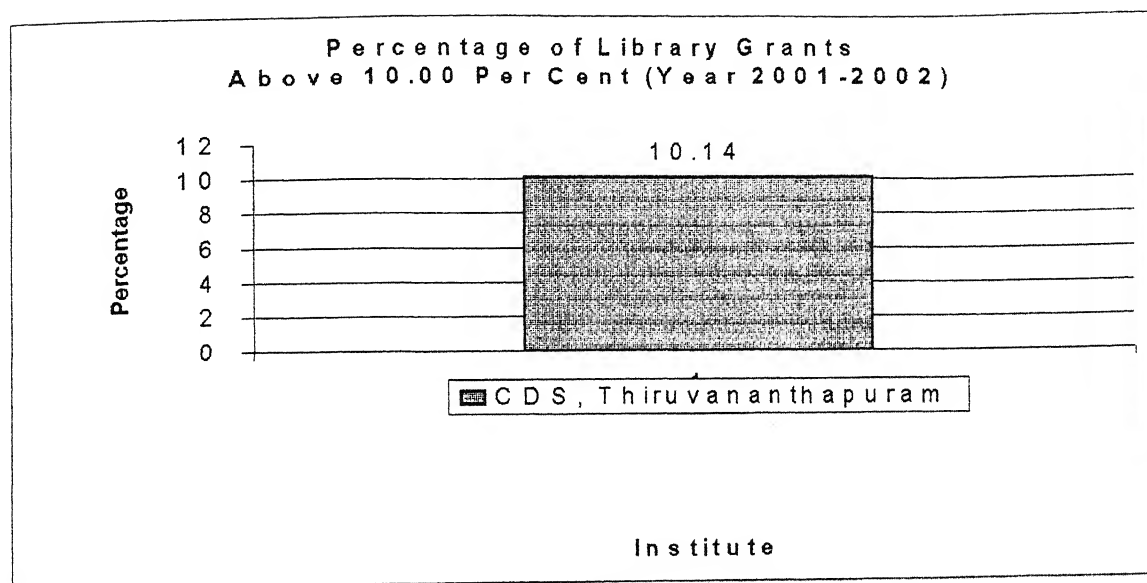


Fig.20 (Only 1 Library out of 27)

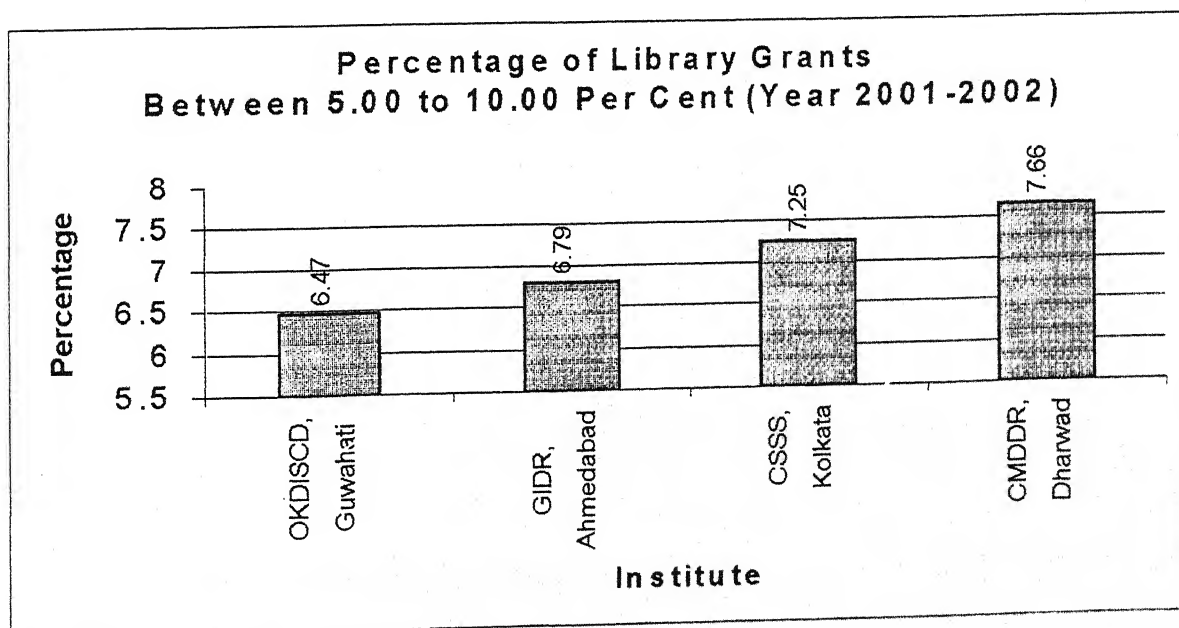


Fig.21 (4 Libraries out of 27)

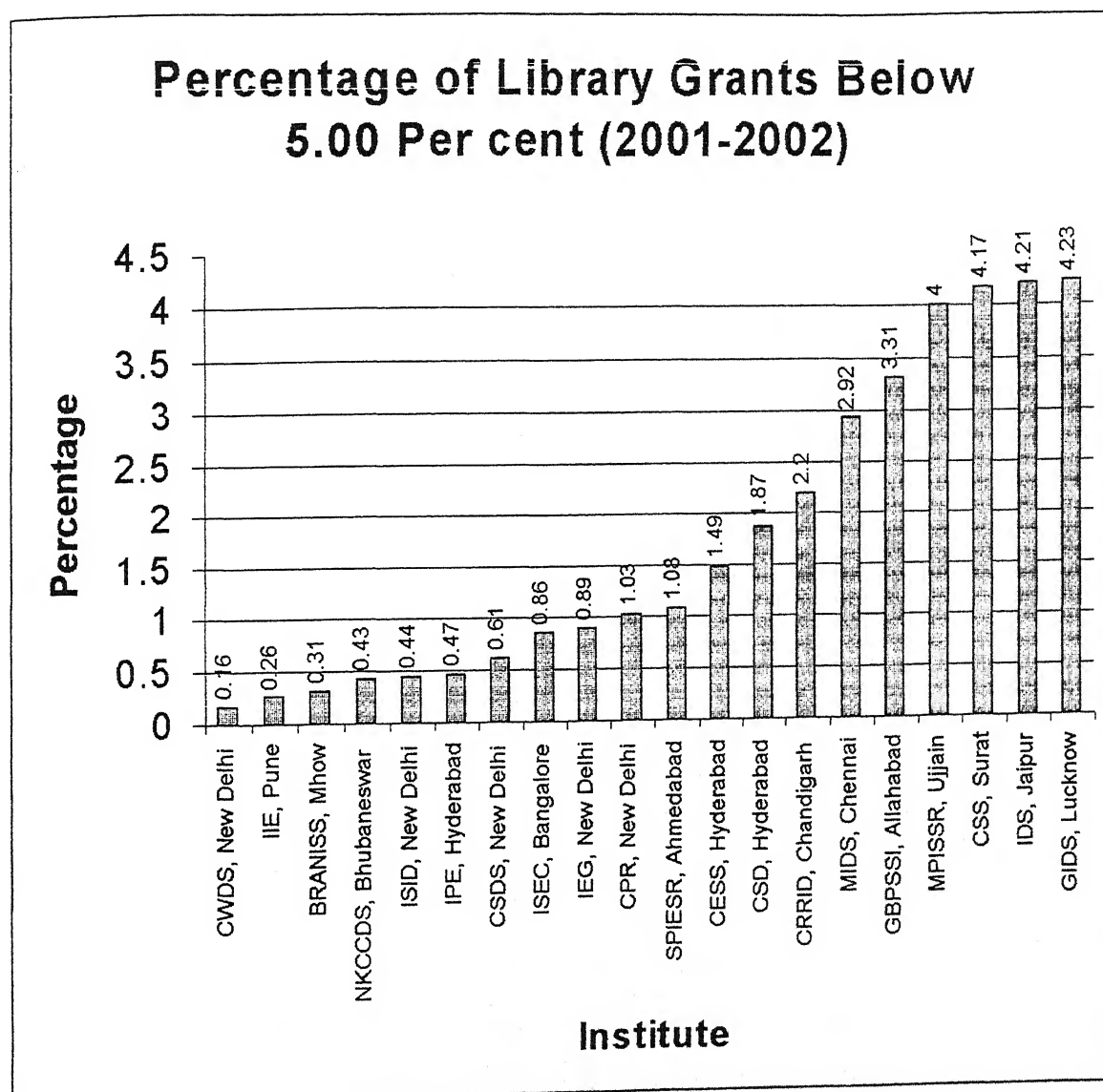


Fig.22 (20 Libraries out of 27)

The figures have been presented showing the percentage of library budget in different years and in three categories high, medium and low, i.e. More than 10 per cent of the Institute budget, between 5 to 10 per cent and below 5 per cent of the total Institute budget. The figures show that in the category 10 per cent and above grant during various years, the LICs which fall for three out of five years are only CMDDR, Dharwad and CDS, Thiruvananthapuram. They fall in the medium category in rest of

the years. In the medium category, i.e. between 5 to 10 per cent of budget allocation, the LICs which fall are GIDS, Lucknow, G.B. Pant, Allahabad and CMDDR, Dharwad for only two or three years. In the rest of the years taken for the budget these LICs fall in the lowest category, i.e. below 5 per cent of the total Institutional grant.

It is striking to note that no LIC of any Institute constantly fall under one category of budget allocation and a lot of variation is seen in the same. Another striking point is that the LICs like that of ISID, New Delhi; CESS, Hyderabad; CWDS, New Delhi; CRRID, Chandigarh; MIDS, Chennai; IDS, Jaipur; GIDS, Lucknow and G.B. Pant, Allahabad are ranked high in library automaton and use of IT products and services although mostly these LICs have got either below 5 per cent or between 5 to 10 per cent of the Institute grant.

Having done a detailed study of the Institute and the Library Budgets thereby getting the percentage of Library Budget to total Institute's Budget, we can ascertain the following:

- Identify those LICs, which have remained in a single category, i.e. High, Medium or Low, over the four year periods.
- Identify those LICs where high fluctuations are observed.
- Thereby link the Institute by category and status of the Library in terms of the facilities and services, which they provide, i.e. the ones which may be categorized as high, even after not having sufficient financial resources.
- Identify the Libraries which are medium in category after having just sufficient financial resources and providing satisfactory library services.
- Libraries identified as low in terms of financial resources but still providing sufficient modern library facilities and services.



Thus, the overall analysis shows that:

- (a) There is a lot of fluctuation in the budgetary provisions in these libraries;
- (b) None of the Libraries consistently fall under high or medium category so that they could have sufficient resources for technological advancements.
- (c) Some of the Libraries consistently fall under the Low category but have still headed towards technological advancement by way of providing various modern services and facilities to their users.
- (d) More Libraries are falling under the Medium and Low categories and only maximum of four Libraries during 1997-98 and 1998-99 fall under the High category of budgetary provision.
- (e) Some of the libraries which fall under the High category are still not marching towards technological advancements and a few others which fall under the Low category are way ahead towards modernisation and providing IT products and services to their users.
- (f) Some of the Libraries are very old in their establishment but their libraries are still not developed or well-equipped with modern facilities.

Now, we have to see the reasons how some of the LICs have marched ahead for technological advancements in spite of low budget for their libraries, i.e. below 5 per cent. Most of these libraries have been able to do so due to other budget heads for their libraries like Corpus Fund, and other developmental grants which they have sought from various outside agencies.

Thus, we can conclude that these Libraries do not necessarily depend on the regular library grants for their development. Instead they seek for some developmental grants which help them to march ahead towards technological advancement.

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## **CHAPTER V**

### **STATUS OF I.T. APPLICATIONS IN ICSSR LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (LICs) VIZ-A-VIZ USER SATISFACTION: AN OVERVIEW**

## **CHAPTER V**

# **STATUS OF I.T. APPLICATIONS IN ICSSR LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (LICs) VIZ-A-VIZ USER SATISFACTION: AN OVERVIEW**

### **V.1 INTRODUCTION**

The development of computers and communication technologies has revolutionized the modes and methods of information storage and retrieval. The fusion of the two has resulted in more and more LICs making use of the state of the art of information technology for storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. While the computer technology stores and processes vast amount of information, the communication technology has the ability to transmit this information to various locations. This together forms a new discipline of Information Technology. This technology is utilized by the LICs to provide pin-pointed, specific and exhaustive information. The IT makes use of other storage media than paper for recording, storing and dissemination of information. It has resulted in the following:

- Utilizing a variety of communication media and ways to store information in a compact form cost-effectively. It makes use of a variety of photographic microforms, magnetic storage devices, like tapes and discs, optical storage on CD-ROMs and Video discs.
- A variety of software packages to manipulate with different types of search parameters.
- Advance new and innovative facilities for cheap and rapid transmission of information globally by telecommunication systems and networks.

The phenomenal growth and advancement of information technology has resulted in managing the housekeeping and documentation activities of the LICs. The

advancements in microelectronics telecommunications, computers and reprography have provided a new shape towards the use of information sources. This advancement has not only facilitated their greater use but also made it convenient for the researchers to explore them. A great deal of housekeeping activities like circulation, acquisition, maintenance of catalogue, periodical management, etc. are performed by automating them. The other areas of automated services which are provided by the LICs are the information and documentation activities. These help in storage, dissemination and advance searches for the researchers. Such services include SDI, compiling bibliographies, indexing/abstracting, etc. These are traditional information services which are now being innovatively provided by almost all the social science libraries in India as per the users needs. There are new formats being provided for accessing information through innovative information sources. The users are, therefore, provided better ways of utilizing organised information, which is being stored, retrieved, accessed and updated as and when required.

## **V.2 IT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

The modern ways of offering information evolve faster and new delivery methods and help in producing new information products. The changed and modern information services and sources due to the changing IT scenario are audio-visual materials, microforms, various electronic media, optical media, on-line services, CD-ROM technology, Internet and e-mail services, teletext and videotext, teleconferencing, hypermedia and hypertext.

The IT products which are being used at the ICSSR LICs are being discussed separately and the modern information services which are provided by them would also



be discussed later. The following information and communication technology applications are popularly being used in the ICSSR LICs.

### **V.2.1 CD-ROMs (Compact Disc - Read Only Memory)**

These are used to intensify and speed up the research by way of providing a vast variety of indexes, reference sources and other databases. These have not only increased the Librarian's ability to provide instant responses to readers' queries but have also helped the users to satisfy their varied research needs to a great deal. The CD-ROM provides article indexes, full-text articles, digitally scanned full-text images of full articles with a vast storage capacity. Needless to mention, it also has encyclopaedias, dictionaries, music, speeches of famous personalities, the statistical and other census data.

Most of the ICSSR LICs like IEG, New Delhi, IDS, Jaipur, GIDS, Lucknow, Centre for Social and Economic Development, Hyderabad get the CD-ROM databases from the World Bank of which these are the Depository Libraries. The coverage in these CD-ROMs is from the list of Bank Publications to World Data to World Development Report. Precisely speaking, literally every subject area is covered globally. Thus, these LICs do not necessarily need to purchase foreign documents in order to consult the global data.

### **V.2.2 On-Line Databases/Subscribed Databases**

The on-line databases generally have a broad coverage of subjects and are updated daily. Some of the popular on-line databases are: Ebscotlost, ProQuest Direct, Dow Jones International, CQ on Congress, Lexis-Nexis and Dialog. These on-line databases are also available on CD-ROM because of their cost-effectiveness from the

researcher's or student's viewpoint. But for the Librarian, access to on-line resources for the searches is important because of the daily updates, fast speed, comprehensiveness, flexibility, convenience and cost-effectiveness.

Most of the ICSSR libraries use Popline, ISID, Econlit, ERIC and some are also using full-text databases and statistical database like Indiatat.com. The IDS, Jaipur subscribes to three electronic journals as part of providing modern IT facilities to its users.

Some of the popular on-line/CD-ROM databases, which these libraries use are - AGRIS, ECONLIT, ERIC, POPLINE, Social Science Index, Soeiofile, Suchak and UNESCO database.

### **V.2.3 Websites**

While there are various search engines and search tools like Yahoo, Magellan, wwwvirtual library, Galaxy, Dogpile, Meta Crawler, Metafind, Profusion, etc. Within these various sites may be searched. Major websites popularly used by the ICSSR LICs are SOSIG, UNESCO, Library of Congress, World Bank, ILO, Census, IGIDR, United Nations, ISID, etc.

### **V.2.4 Internet**

The increasing demand for current information along with realizing the value of information has made Internet searches extremely popular. The social scientists can benefit in many ways from the use of the Internet toolset. Internet delivers better, faster and timely communication with the peer groups. These sources of information are made available to social scientists globally, which are rare and otherwise would not

have been accessed by the readers. The social scientists are able to get instant peer review, variety of data services at global level. This way they are active participants in the events, which shape and illuminate contemporary social systems. Various tools of the Internet are used like electronic mail, Listservs, Newsgroups, the World Wide Web, Telnet, etc.

While almost 70 per cent of the ICSSR LICs are providing Internet services to their researchers. The main reason being its cost-effectiveness. The Internet currently consists of about 28000 registered networks, about 2 million host computers and an estimated 2 million users. About 150 countries have connections to some or the other national or international computer networks, of these about 63 countries have direct connections to the Internet.

### **V.2.5 Networking**

The leap which computer and communication technology has taken gave way to networking technology. The rate of growth of information has made it necessary to share various resources by way of networking them nationally and internationally. This helps the LICs to gain access to the scattered information, which is ever increasing due to multi-disciplinary research. This is important from the viewpoint of economic necessity also since the subscription of certain documents like Chemical Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts and even Journals has escalated exorbitantly as compared to the available grants and sharp devaluation of currency.

Moreover, the availability of Online and CD based databases have made it possible to retrieve information mainly due to large online databases for shared use by vendors like DIALOG, STN, Datastar, etc. The growing use of bibliographic databases have also made on-line searching easier and popular.

### **V.3 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES**

The nature and variety of tasks and activities to performed make the Information Technology (IT) more applicable in Libraries. The IT application in LICs is an amalgamation of six main technologies, namely,

- Computing Technology (Hardware and Software)
- Communication Technology
- Network and Internet Technology
- Web world
- Reprographic and Micrographic Technology
- Printing and Publishing Technology
- E-Resources

There has been a tremendous revolution in information management due to **computer and communication technologies**. These help in storage and retrieval of vast and ever increasing information. This information would not be accessed by the users until it is organised, processed, stored and retrieved. The storage and memory technology and the use of floppy disks, microflopies, and videodisks can store a large amount of data. Needless to mention, the vast storage capacity of CD-ROM and magneto-optic disc.

However, the blend between computer technology and communication technology has resulted not only in exchange of information but networking wherein vast amount of information and variety of databases can be globally shared by a large number of users at the same time. The more and more advances in these technologies result in unified handling of speech, data and visual information.



The **Reprographic and Micrographic Technologies** provides access to information resources to users by providing hard copy of documents by being reproduced and supplied globally through the use of document reproduction and communication technologies. Microform technology is considered as an acquisition tool as well as preservation technology. The rare books, back volumes, newspapers and other specialized research materials can be preserved in microform technology. A further dimension has been added in this technology with a device called computer output on Microfilm (COM). Application of computer and laser beams for recording information enables direct micro recording of information with the advent of COM. This COM technology is an improvement over microforms in the storage and communication of information as it is easy to handle with greater flexibility.

Computer Assisted Retrieval (CAR) is combining data processing technology with Micrographic technology to create computerized indexes for fast and efficient retrieval of information on microforms. CAR actually works on two steps. Computer is put to use as interactive logical search processor while Micrographic takes care of its low cost and compaction capabilities to store and display information.

The IT is the only technology which has maximum relevance for LICs in terms of meeting the basic objectives of the libraries. As we are aware that the basic objectives of any Library are to acquire, process and disseminate information exhaustively, expeditiously and pin-pointedly. To achieve these objectives the LICs have to follow certain techniques which keep changing from time to time as the users needs change. In an information age, these techniques have been developed into modern technologies, which is an application of computer, communication and Micrographic technologies. Together, this technology gathers, organizes, stores, retrieves and disseminate information to users. Thus, the related problems of acquiring, organizing and disseminating information have been solved. The



dissemination of information here relates to circulation of information, providing reference services, information analysis and consolidation, i.e. bibliographic services, document reproduction services, etc.

With the advent of Information Technology and the convergence of the related technologies, the LICs have found the solution to most of their problems related to acquisition, systems for organizing information, reference services, circulation services, bibliographical services.

The solution to all these problems are found in the application of the following technologies:

- Use of computing technology
- Use of communication technology
- Networking and Internet Technology
- Web World
- Use of document reproduction technology, i.e. Printing and Publishing Technology
- E-Resources

#### **V.4 USER SERVICES AT ICSSR LICs**

The ICSSR Institutes Libraries provide various routine library services, which include Circulation, Reference, Inter-Library Loan, Photocopying, etc. Along with this, they also provide other specialized information services, which are:

- Indexing and abstracting services
- Bibliographic services
- Current content services
- SDI services
- Union catalogues
- Newspaper clipping services
- Industry profiles and reports, etc.

Apart from such services, these LICs also provide various IT products and services to their researchers. These provide an opportunity for not only enhancing access to global

information but also provides tremendous opportunities for making the information available to all types of readers anywhere from the globe, at anytime and in any form. This makes the Libraries knowledge counsellors and makes them meet their professional challenges competitively.

The ICSSR LICs being totally research oriented and special in nature, it becomes mandatory for their Information Managers to meet out these challenges of their changing role. These LICs are providing a wide range of IT products and services to their clients. These vary from providing various computer technologies to communication technologies like microform services, CD-ROM, Databases and various other online services. All these Information Communication Technologies have simplified and fastened the information transfer.

### **V.5 IT BASED SERVICES AT ICSSR LICs**

The IT different products and services which the ICSSR LICs are providing and the number of LICs which are providing these IT facilities to their users is given in Table 19.

**Table 19: IT Products Used in ICSSR LICs**

Technologies Influencing Information Communication	No. of ICSSR LICs	Percentage
Data on Floppy Diskette	14	51.85
CD-ROM Databases	16	59.25
Microforms	6	22.22
DVD/VCD/HDD Bases	6	22.22
In-House Databases	21	77.77
Subscribed Databases	6	22.22
Internet Services	20	74.07
Multimedia Facilities	17	62.96
LAN	6	22.22
WAN	5	18.51

The analysis of Table 19 shows that six out of 27 LICs have Microforms, Electronic Subscriptions and DVD, VCD and HDD based collections and LAN/WAN facilities, which is

22.22 per cent. As many as 14 LICs have various types of information sources like statistical data, official statistics, etc. on floppy diskettes, i.e. 51.85 per cent, while 21 LICs provide in-house databases which is bibliographic, indexing/ abstracting of periodicals, articles, etc. This makes it 77.77 per cent. Similarly, the CD-ROM collection also is rich with 16 LICs making it 59.25 per cent. Besides this, 20 LICs provide Internet facilities and 6 out of which have LAN for their researchers. This makes it 74.07 per cent and 22.22 per cent respectively. Only 5 out of 26 Libraries, i.e. 18.51 per cent have WAN, i.e. they are connected to other Library Networks, like INFLIBNET, DELNET, etc.

Although most of the Libraries provide various library and information services through computers, they also have various IT products as part of their Library resources. Out of 27 LICs, as many as 21 have a status of are partial automation and 18 LICs have one or the other software and hardware facilities. No matter they are not fully automated but still these LICs have sufficient collection of a variety of IT Products and provide computerized documents retrieval.

The status of IT applications in all these ICSSR Libraries as given in Table 20 detailing whether these libraries are automated or not, whether they are providing any IT products to their users and which are the libraries which are not automated but are still using IT products or providing Library services through advance communication technologies to their users. A mention is also given about the Library which are old enough to provide modern facilities to their users but are still far from doing so. The reasons for such Libraries would also be looked into. The separate budgetary provisions in these LICs, if any for automation or extent of usage of IT products would also be assessed. The reason as to why no earmarked Library budget from the Institute or no separate budget for Library development would also be looked into.

## V.6 STATUS OF AUTOMATION AND IT STATUS IN ICSSR LICs VIZ-A-VIZ THEIR YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT AND BUDGET

It would not be out of place to mention here that the status of automation and IT Products usage viz-a-viz their establishment and budget. The Table 20 shows the same.

Table 20: **Automation/IT Status, viz-a-viz Year of Establishment and Library Budget**

Name of the Institute	Year of Establishment	Library Budget (2001-02)	Status of Automation	Status of Using IT Services
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	1958	26.18	No	No
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow	1989	0.45	No	No
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	1971	0.98	Yes	Yes
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	1980	6.76	Yes	Yes
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad	1980	1.34	No	No
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1973	4.00	Yes	Yes
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	1978	3.65	Yes	Yes
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	1970	0.70	No	No
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	1969	12.62	Yes	Yes
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata	1973	0.71	No	No
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1980	0.37	Yes	Yes
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	1963	0.71	No	No
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	1981	5.96	Yes	Yes
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	1977	7.08	Yes	Yes
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi*	1959	--	--	--
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad	1970	4.72	No	No
Indian Institute of Education, Pune	1976	3.61	No	No
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1981	0.78	Yes	Yes
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1958	1.80	Yes	Yes
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	1964	2.24	No	No
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore	1972	0.30	No	No
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	1986	1.51	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain	1983	6.70	Yes	Yes
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	1971	0.76	No	No
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	1987	6.98	Yes	Yes
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati	1989	1.62	No	No
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	1965	1.08	No	No

\*Note: Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi has been closed down due to some reasons, so its figures are not available.



The status of automation of ICSSR LICs and the ones providing IT products and services is shown in Table 20. The table shows that out of 27, only 13 ICSSR LICs are fully/partially automated and are using LIBSYS or in-house software. Whereas, most of them are retrieving documents through LIBSYS or FoxPro and using CDS/ISIS for documentation services. Others are still doing so manually. It is also observed that AN Sinha, Patna, which was established in 1958 lags far behind even thinking of automation even though its budget in 2001-02 was 26.18 lakhs. Similarly, Sardar Patel Institute established in 1965, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies established in 1963 are far from automation and their budgets are 1.08 lakhs and only 0.71 thousand respectively. They are not even using any IT products also.

The ICSSR LICs worth mentioning here are CDS, Thiruvananthapuram (1971), CESS, Hyderabad (1980), CPR, New Delhi (1973), CRRID, Chandigarh (1978), CWDS, New Delhi (1980), GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad (1981), GIDS, Lucknow (1977), IDS, Jaipur (1981), IEG, New Delhi (1958), ISID, New Delhi (1986) and NKC, Bhubaneswar (1987). These Libraries have been established over a different period of time with high variations in budget allocations, but yet have marched ahead not only for complete automation but are also providing sufficient IT services and facilities to their users.

## **V.7 REASONS FOR VARIATION**

The reasons for these variations in budget, automation, using IT products/ services and also LICs which do not have the basic infrastructure for automation are —

The budgetary provision for the LICs (which lag behind in automation or providing IT based services) has not been made separately by the Institute to the parent body and even in the Institute budget, no earmarked budget is provided for these LICs. They are hard-



pressed even to meet their routine books and journal purchases and cannot think of any developmental issues. But, the concern here is that how are some other LICs able to delve into automation and usage of IT products and services? As gathered from the Librarians' interviews, these LICs have either fetched one-time developmental grant from the State Governments or have got some provisions made for automation, etc. at the Institutional level.

The Libraries which are using IT products and services are doing so as result of their own efforts. Some of them are getting free CD-ROM databases from the World Bank and some are using other free on-line services like Poplin, SOSIG, etc. Most of the Libraries are providing Internet facilities to their users since it is part of the computer centre and LAN facility provided by the organization. It has been observed that many LICs are providing in-house databases to their users but some of them are also subscribing to CD-ROM databases and have gone in for electronic subscription of journals. However, Internet services are well catering to the academic requirements of readers and is providing sufficient information resources to them.

It has been observed from the budgets of previous years that the ICSSR has not made any separate budgetary provision for the LICs of ICSSR Institutes. Although efforts have been made by the NASSDOC/ICSSR to follow a uniform pattern of automation in these LICs. This means using the same software and following a uniform pattern of automating a national information network system of ICSSR LICs may also be formed by NASSDOC in due course of time. But this proposal could not be materialized till now as far as monetary assistance and other coordinated efforts are concerned. As a result, some of these LICs have been using either LIBSYS, FoxPro, in-house software or creating databases on CDS/ISIS. Some LICs are very well able to meet the housekeeping and documentation needs of their users.

## **V.8 INFORMATION EXPLOSION**

The rate at which the quantity and flow of information is exploding is extremely high. According to a study conducted by School of Information Management, University of California, Berkeley, the amount of information stored paper and electronic media has doubled in the last three years. Five exabytes of new information equivalent to roughly five billion gigabytes is created in 2002 alone. Five exabytes of information means half a million libraries as big as Library of Congress print collection. Each year 800 MB of recorded information is produced per person. If stored on paper, that would take 300 feet of books that most of it stored on magnetic media rather than on paper. Information flowing through electronic channels like telephone, radio and Internet is far larger. About 31 billion e-mails are sent daily, a figure which may double by 2006. The increase in simultaneous publications of printed information in digital format such as online newspapers and journals is also manifold. The library and information centres are the channels to control the information flow and minimize the impact of information explosion with maximum utility. This is precisely the reason that the information overflow in libraries is organized by the most competently trained library staff.

## **V.9 INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR**

The social scientists require tailor-made services besides regular user-education programmes. This helps them to gain knowledge for better research. Along with relying on the routine library services their information seeking behaviour keep changing with their academic profile and accordingly they rely on their own specialized collection also. The researchers explore many information sources to create a support system around them.

The National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad conducted a study to enhance the Library Use and Readership Enhancement (LURE) in which a cross-section of

users were brought together in a series of workshops on LURE between 1991 to 1998. A dialogue was also initiated to understand the user perceptions and problems and find solutions thereby. This resulted in better communication and insight into the overall user needs and their satisfaction. Accordingly, better user services, procurement policies and procedures were adopted so that resources and services could be updated from time to time. This way the potential users could be converted to regular users.

## **V.10 CHANGING USER NEEDS VIZ-A-VIZ USER SATISFACTION**

The earlier part of this chapter shows that all the ICSSR Libraries and Information Centres are providing routine library services to their users wherein most of them have automated these services for users' benefits (See Table 21). At the same time, most of the LICs are providing some or the other IT products to their users along with computerized library services. Table 21 shows the status of IT products/services in these LICs in terms of their usage. The Table shows that while libraries like AN Sinha Institute of Political Studies, Patna and Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi are neither providing automated library services, nor using any IT products in their library. Similarly, SPIESR, Ahmedabad is heading towards automation and has created in-house database for their users.

The Table-21 shows that almost all the LICs are providing CD-ROM services, have partial/total automation, provide in-house databases and Internet facilities to readers. But only 6 LICs provide subscribed databases and six LICs are linked with other Library networks. While, the library automation and in-house databases were found to be most popular among various other IT products/services, i.e. 21 Libraries having it, the Internet was among the next most popular facility, i.e. 20 Libraries have it. The multi-media and CD-ROM facilities were among the next category, i.e. 17 and 16 Libraries respectively. Majority of the LICs found it difficult to have subscribed databases, i.e. only six Libraries

subscribe databases and only six Libraries have got network links with other libraries. The micro-form services is available only in six Libraries.

Table 21: **Status of IT Products/Services in ICSSR LICs in terms of Their Usage**

Name of the Institute	Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Full/Partial Library Automation
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	Not available							
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow		√	√		√		√	√
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram		√	√		√		√	√
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad		√	√		√		√	√
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad								√
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi			√		√		√	√
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh		√	√		√	√	√	√
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad	Not available							
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	√	√	√		√		√	√
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata		√	√	√	√		√	√
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi						√		
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	√		√		√		√	√
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	√	√	√		√		√	√
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	Not available							
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad		√	√	√	√		√	√
Indian Institute of Education, Pune		√	√		√		√	
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur		√	√		√	√	√	√
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad		√	√		√		√	√
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore			√				√	√
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain			√					√
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai	√	√	√				√	√
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar		√	√	√			√	√
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati			√		√		√	√
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad			√					√
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>



In the light of the status of IT applications in the ICSSR LICs, it becomes mandatory for us to assess the same in terms of changing user needs and satisfaction. The earlier part of this chapter shows that there are a large variety of the use of information technology products in the ICSSR LICs like multi-media, internet searches, CD-ROM databases, in-house and subscribed databases, library networks, etc. There certainly has been drastic changes in user needs, queries and behavioral profiles. These inevitable changes are:

- The users do not want only a document instead they want either bibliographic details or specific information containing in document(s). This they can easily procure by browsing on the Internet or other full-text databases.
- This helps the users to fulfil their academic needs within the minimum possible time. The various Library networks also help the users to fulfil such requirements.
- CD-ROM and subscribed databases help the users to fulfil their needs for documents available globally.
- At the same time, the users find the in-house databases, automated CAS/SDI services and documentation services extremely useful.
- While Internet browsing has become the most popular source of exploring information resources at the global level, the use of electronic resources also takes a popular place among the users as far as awareness and accessibility for current literature is concerned.
- The users' future information needs in the context of electronic information environment needs to be assessed.
- The ICSSR LICs being special and research oriented in nature, the main crux being towards research, the users need more of official publications, census, statistical data, etc. for which internet helps them to quite an extent.



In the light of the changing user needs in these LICs, a user survey was done in 10 ICSSR LICs from different regions. A total sample of 100 readers was taken from 10 ICSSR LICs and the following issues were assessed.

- The satisfaction of users towards overall library collection.
- The availability of resources and infrastructural facilities in these LICs.
- The quality of information dissemination services to the user community.
- Type of facilities being provided by these LICs cost-effectively.
- Whether computerized Library services and in-house databases should be provided by these LICs.
- The extent of use of various IT products and services.
- The preferences of IT products by the users.
- Whether the users would find it easy if provided automated services and various other electronic databases and services.
- Sufficient training to Information Managers to manage electronic Libraries and use of modern IT products.

The analysis of the user survey is done for all the 10 ICSSR LICs from which a sample of 100 respondents was taken, i.e. 10 users from each LIC. The responses of users in terms of 8 IT products and services available is given in Tables 22 to 31, i.e. for each of the 10 LICs. The rating of the IT products/services has been done on 8-1 point scale where rating for 8 is considered as highest and 1 as lowest. Accordingly, after totaling the ranking of each IT products/services, ranking of the total responses has been done. This would let us know the IT status of each ICSSR LIC from respondent's point of view also.

Table 22: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesCentre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	6	7	2	3	8	4	5
2	1	5	6	3	2	8	4	7
3	2	7	6	3	1	7	4	8
4	1	5	6	2	3	8	4	7
5	1	7	6	4	3	8	5	6
6	1	6	5	3	2	8	4	7
7	1	5	7	4	3	8	2	6
8	2	6	5	3	1	7	4	8
9	1	7	5	3	2	8	4	6
10	2	3	5	3	1	8	4	7
Total (Rank)	13 (1)	57 (6)	53 (5)	30 (3)	21 (2)	78 (8)	39 (4)	65 (7)

Table 23: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesCentre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	6	4	3	2	8	5	7
2	1	7	5	2	3	8	4	6
3	1	6	7	3	2	5	4	8
4	1	4	5	2	3	8	6	7
5	1	5	6	4	3	8	2	7
6	1	8	6	2	3	7	4	7
7	2	5	6	3	1	8	4	7
8	1	5	6	4	3	8	2	7
9	1	7	5	3	2	8	4	6
10	1	5	5	3	2	4	7	6
Total (Rank)	11 (1)	58 (6)	55 (5)	29 (3)	24 (2)	73 (7)	41 (4)	76 (8)

Table 24: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesCentre for Social Studies, Surat

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	5	7	4	3	6	2	8
2	1	5	6	3	2	8	4	7
3	1	8	6	3	2	5	4	7
4	1	5	6	4	3	8	2	7
5	1	6	5	3	2	7	4	8
6	1	6	5	4	3	7	2	8
7	1	5	6	3	2	7	4	8
8	1	5	6	4	2	7	3	8
Total (Rank)	8 (1)	45 (5)	47 (6)	28 (4)	19 (2)	55 (7)	25 (3)	61 (8)

Table 25: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesCentre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	5	6	3	4	8	2	7
2	1	6	7	3	4	5	2	8
3	1	4	7	3	5	6	2	8
4	1	5	6	2	4	8	3	7
5	1	4	6	3	8	5	2	7
6	1	5	6	4	3	8	2	7
7	1	8	5	3	4	7	2	6
8	1	5	6	2	4	8	3	7
Total (Rank)	8 (1)	42 (5)	49 (6)	23 (3)	36 (4)	55 (7)	18 (2)	57 (8)

Table 26: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesCentre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	8	7	5	6	4	2	3
2	1	5	8	7	6	3	2	4
3	1	5	6	7	8	4	2	3
4	1	7	4	6	5	8	2	3
5	1	6	5	8	7	3	2	4
6	1	4	5	6	3	7	2	8
7	1	6	7	5	4	3	2	8
8	1	5	8	7	6	3	2	4
Total (Rank)	8 (1)	46 (6)	50 (7)	51 (8)	45 (5)	35 (3)	16 (2)	37 (4)

Table 27: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesGiri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	5	7	4	1	6	3	8
2	1	5	6	4	2	8	3	7
3	1	7	5	4	2	8	3	6
4	2	5	6	3	1	8	4	7
5	1	4	6	2	33	7	5	8
6	1	7	5	3	4	8	2	6
7	1	6	5	2	4	8	3	7
8	1	4	7	2	5	6	3	8
Total (Rank)	10 (1)	43 (5)	47 (6)	24 (3)	23 (2)	59 (8)	26 (4)	57 (7)

Table 28: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesInstitute of Development Studies, Jaipur

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	5	6	2	3	8	4	7
2	1	5	7	2	4	6	3	8
3	1	8	6	2	4	5	3	7
4	2	7	5	1	4	8	3	6
5	1	5	6	2	3	8	4	7
6	1	7	5	2	4	8	3	6
7	1	5	7	2	3	6	4	8
8	1	6	5	2	4	8	3	7
Total (Rank)	9 (1)	48 (6)	47 (5)	15 (2)	29 (4)	57 (8)	27 (3)	49 (7)

Table 29: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesInstitute of Economic Growth, New Delhi

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	8	6	4	3	5	2	7
2	1	3	6	5	2	8	4	7
3	1	5	6	3	4	8	2	7
4	1	8	6	4	3	5	2	7
5	1	5	7	3	2	6	4	8
6	1	5	6	2	4	8	3	7
7	1	5	6	2	4	8	3	7
8	1	5	7	2	4	6	3	8
Total (Rank)	8 (1)	44 (5)	50 (6)	25 (3)	26 (4)	54 (8)	23 (2)	58 (7)



Table 30: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesInstitute of Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	5	8	4	3	6	2	7
2	1	5	6	3	4	8	2	7
3	1	4	8	6	3	7	2	5
4	1	6	7	5	4	3	2	8
5	1	7	8	5	3	4	2	6
6	1	5	6	4	3	8	2	7
7	1	5	6	2	8	4	3	7
8	1	5	6	2	4	8	3	7
Total (Rank)	8 (1)	43 (5)	55 (8)	31 (3)	32 (4)	48 (6)	18 (2)	54 (7)

Table 31: User's Responses in terms of each IT Product/ServicesNKC Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneshwar

Respondents	Micro-form	CD-ROM	In-House Database	Subscribed Database	Library Network Link	Internet Services	Multi-media Services	Automated Library Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	5	7	4	3	6	2	8
2	2	6	7	3	1	5	4	8
3	1	8	6	4	3	5	2	7
4	1	6	7	4	3	5	2	8
5	1	6	7	5	2	4	3	8
6	1	6	7	5	2	4	3	8
7	1	8	6	4	2	5	3	7
8	1	6	7	4	3	5	2	8
Total (Rank)	9 (1)	52 (6)	54 (7)	28 (4)	19 (2)	39 (5)	21 (3)	62 (8)

A combined analysis for all this is done in Table 32. The table shows that the respondents in CPR, New Delhi rated the Internet facilities highest followed by Library Automated Services, i.e. In-house and other bibliographical databases and services to the users. They rated CD-ROM databases more important than subscribed databases since they are more cost-effective and most of the ICSSR LICs get World Bank CD-ROMs free of cost, which helps the users to consult the world data easily and free of cost. While the rating for microform collection was the lowest since it is neither cost-effective in terms of collection nor easy to procure. The respondents of most of the LICs preferred the Internet facility, the most popular and useful in terms of instant search results. However, they did not rule out the importance of their Library Automation and availability of In-house Databases for retrospective bibliographical searches.

**Table 32: User Ranking of Various IT Products/Services in Ten ICSSR LICs**

Name of the Institute	Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	1	6	5	3	4	2	8	7
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	1	6	5	3	4	2	7	8
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	1	5	6	4	3	22	7	8
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	1	6	7	8	2	5	3	4
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	1	5	6	3	2	4	7	8
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	1	5	6	3	4	2	8	7
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	1	6	5	3	4	2	8	7
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	1	5	6	3	2	4	8	7
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	1	5	8	3	2	4	6	7
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	1	6	7	4	3	2	5	8
Total	10 (1)	55 (5)	61 (6)	39 (4)	29 (2)	31 (3)	67 (7)	71 (8)

Table 32 shows the responses of the users and it was observed that they preferred the following IT products/services in order of their preferences utility and usage:

⇒ Automated Library Services	8
⇒ Internet Services	7
⇒ In-House Databases	6
⇒ CD-ROM Databases	5
⇒ Subscribed Databases	4
⇒ Library Network Links	3
⇒ Multi-Media Facilities	2
⇒ Microform Services	1

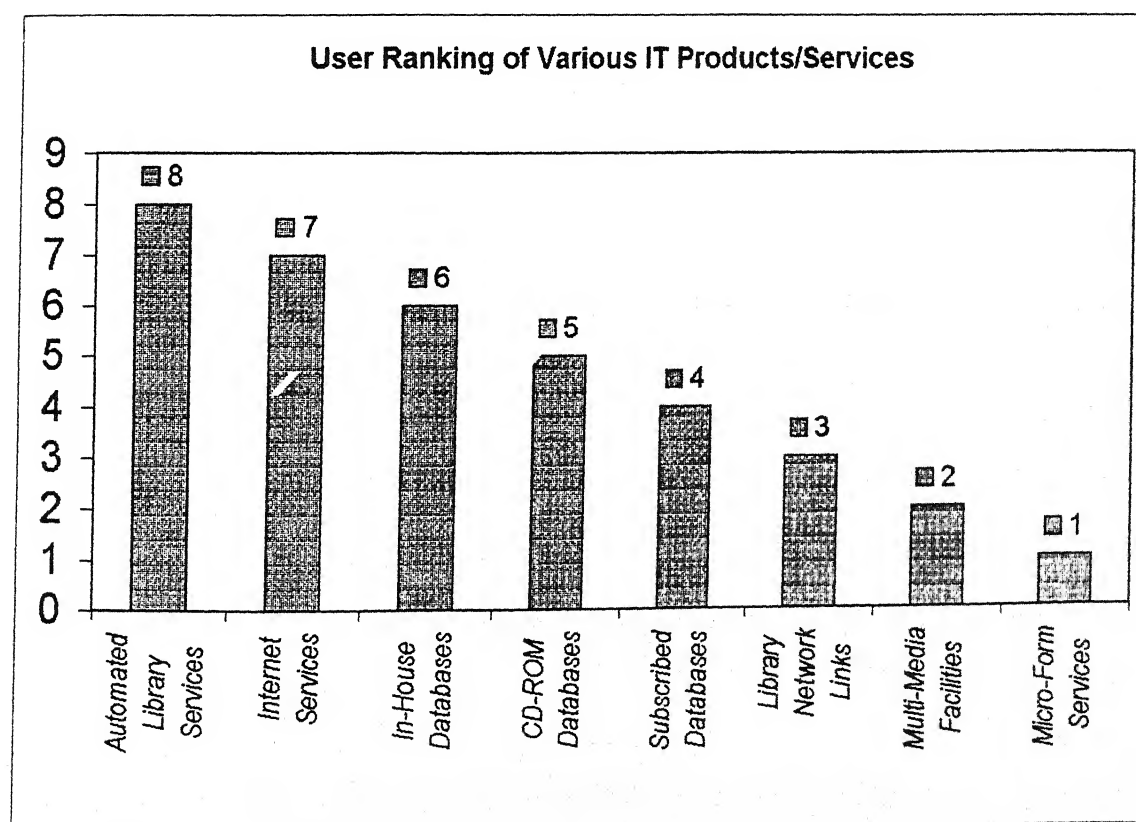


Fig.23

The Table 33 shows actual rating of IT products/services of each of the 10 ICSSR LICs which have been taken as a sample for user satisfaction of IT Products. The separate tables for each LICs are from 22 to 31. The total ranking of the 10

respondents of each LIC for each of the IT product is added upto finally give ranking to each IT product. The users have ranked the IT products and services based on the facilities being provided to them and the personal rating of the same. The analysis of each LIC is given below:

**Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi:** Internet facility has been rated as highest, i.e. 8 followed by automated library services (7), CD-ROM facility (6), In-house databases (5), Multimedia facility (4), Subscribed databases (3) with Library network links (2) followed by Microform facility (1).

**Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh:** Automated library services have been, rated highest, i.e., 8 followed by Internet services. The Library has CD-ROM collection and rates it as 5, followed by In-house databases, i.e., 4. Multimedia facilities, subscribed databases, Library network links and Microform services are rated simultaneously.

**Centre for Social Studies, Surat** ranks Library automated services maximum, i.e. (8) followed by Internet facilities (7), In-house databases (6), CD-ROM facilities, which is not so good as (5) followed by subscribed databases (4), Multimedia facilities (3), Library network links (2) and microform services as (1).

**Centre for the Study of Development Societies, New Delhi** ranks Automated Library Services as the best provided to users (8) followed by Internet facilities (7), since not much of In-house databases are created so it is ranked as only (6) followed by CD-ROM (5), Library Network Links (4), subscribed databases (3), Multimedia facilities (2) and the least popular still remains to be microform services (1).

**The Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi** ranks subscribed databases as highest (8) with In-houses databases and CD-ROM services as (7) and (6) respectively. Having good network link with other Libraries it is rated as (5) followed by preference given to automated library services (4), Internet facilities (3), Multimedia facilities (2) and Microform services (1).

**Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow** rates Internet facilities as highest from user's point of view then automated library facilities (7) followed by In-house data bases (6) and In-house databases (5). Multimedia facilities took lower rank (4) followed by subscribed databases (3) then Library network links (2) and microform facilities (1).

**The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur** ranked Internet facilities as highest among users with automated library services (7), CD-ROM rating as (6) with In-house databases being rated as (5). The Library network links got (4) followed by Multi-media facilities (3), subscribed databases as (2) and Microform facilities as (1).

**The Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi** ranks Internet facility as highest (8) after which library automated (7) services and In-house databases (6) rank. The CD-ROM databases are quite popularly used, i.e. ranked at (5) followed by library network links (4), subscribed databases (3), Multimedia facilities (2) and Microform services (1).

**The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi** ranks In-house databases the highest (8) followed by Automated library services (7), Internet facility (6) and CD-ROM databases as (5). The Library network links ranked (4) and subscribed databases remained less popular, i.e. (3). The multi-media facilities and microform services are ranked at (2) and (1) respectively.



The NKC Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar rated Automated Library services highest (8), then In-house databases (7), CD-ROM services (6), followed by Internet facilities at (5). The subscribed databases were rated at (4) and multi-media facilities, library network links and microform services ranked at a low of (3), (2) and (1) respectively.

The Table 33 shows actual rating of each IT product/services by the respondents of each ICSSR LIC. Accordingly each LIC has been given ranking from 8 to 1 point scale wherein 8 being rated as highest and 1 as lowest. After having ranked each LIC, the total of each IT product/service is being done so as to assess their ranking and status in terms of

Table 33: **Actual Rating of Various IT Products/Services in Ten ICSSR LICs**

Name of the Institute	Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	13 (1)	57 (6)	53 (5)	30 (3)	39 (4)	21 (2)	78 (8)	65 (7)
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh	11 (1)	58 (6)	55 (5)	29 (3)	41 (4)	24 (2)	73 (7)	76 (8)
Centre for Social Studies, Surat	8 (1)	45 (5)	47 (6)	28 (4)	25 (3)	19 (2)	55 (7)	61 (8)
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi	8 (1)	46 (6)	50 (7)	51 (8)	16 (2)	45 (5)	34 (3)	37 (4)
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi	8 (1)	42 (5)	49 (6)	23 (3)	18 (2)	36 (4)	55 (7)	57 (8)
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	10 (1)	43 (5)	47 (6)	24 (3)	26 (4)	23 (2)	59 (8)	57 (7)
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	9 (1)	48 (6)	47 (5)	15 (2)	27 (3)	29 (4)	57 (8)	49 (7)
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	8 (1)	44 (5)	50 (6)	25 (3)	23 (2)	26 (4)	62 (8)	58 (7)
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi	8 (1)	43 (5)	55 (8)	31 (3)	18 (2)	32 (4)	48 (6)	54 (7)
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	9 (1)	52 (6)	54 (7)	28 (4)	21 (3)	19 (2)	39 (5)	62 (8)
Total	91 (1)	478 (5)	507 (6)	284 (4)	254 (2)	274 (3)	561 (7)	575 (8)

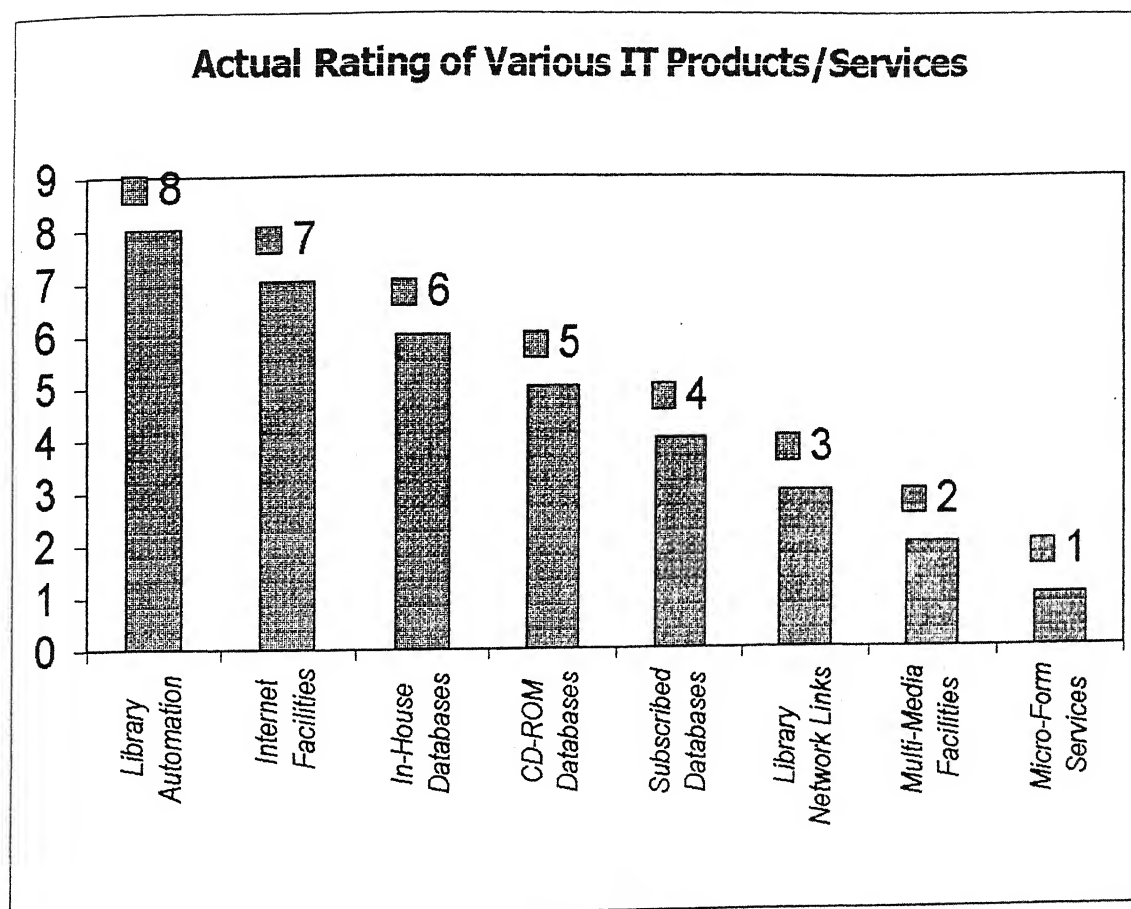


Fig.24

users' requirements. Accordingly, the maximum rating has been given to Automated Library services, i.e. 575, 561 for Internet facilities, 478 for CD-ROM facilities, 507 for In-house Database, 284 for Subscribed database, 274 for Library network links, 254 for Multimedia facilities and only 92 for micro-form services. After knowing the sum total of the respondents' ratings for IT products in these 10 LICs, the total of each IT product/service are again ranked on 8-1 point scale, taking the overall sample of 100 respondents from all the ICSSR LICs. This gives us an overall picture of the utility, preference and status of IT products/services from users' view point.

This overall rating given in Table 33 shows the status of IT applications in 10 ICSSR Libraries with a sample of 100 respondents who have ranked the various IT products being used in their respective LICs. The table has been consolidated for final ranking in Table 33. This table shows the ten ICSSR LICs and eight IT products/services on two axis. The overall status of IT applications in 10 ICSSR LICs has been shown according to users' responses/ratings.

The table shows that the respondents of all the 10 LICs have ranked Automated Library services as highest, i.e. 8, from the view point of utility and popularity. Then they have rated Internet facilities – 7, followed by CD-ROM facilities – 5, which have become very popular among users from utility point of view. Some Libraries provide in-house databases to users and has been rated as 6. The subscribed databases rated 4 are less popular in LICs due to its high cost and hence cannot be subscribed by most of the LICs. Only a few LICs are linked with other libraries, i.e. 3, followed by Multimedia facilities, i.e. ranked as only 2. The Microform services have been ranked as lowest, i.e., only 1. This ranking shows that the users in general and in particular prefer library automated services the most.

A sample of 100 users of 10 different ICSSR LICs to actually get the status of IT applications in these Libraries by way of assessing the users needs and priorities for the same has been taken. The ranking given by each user for 8 IT products are also analyzed by paired ranking wherein the users have been asked to tell their preferences of one IT product to another.

The ranking is given on both the axis after which they are paired for getting final ranking. Each LIC is taken separately for analysis. The analysis of the paired ranking also show the same results as the ranking done in Table 33 for each IT products by 100 users of 10 different ICSSR LICs. The sample on the whole shows the following ranking of 8 IT products which is the same as done in Tables 32-33.

⇒ Automated Library Services	8
⇒ Internet Facilities	7
⇒ In-House Databases	6
⇒ CD-ROM Databases	5
⇒ Subscribed Databases	4
⇒ Library Network Links	3
⇒ Multimedia Facilities	2
⇒ Micro-Form Services	1

The paired ranking of each LIC is given in separate tables and the general summary/description of their rankings and scores are also given in the same Tables 34-44.

Table 34: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			B	B	B	B	G	H	4
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					E	D	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						E	G	H	1
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	1
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	1	1	2	1	6	6	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	In paired ranking, the users ranked the 8 IT products in their own preferences. They are, however, ranked in pairs A, i.e., Micro-Form, have been paired with B, i.e. CD-ROM. Likewise, each of the IT products, i.e. from A to H have been paired and ranked with each other, i.e. A paired with B, then C, D, E, F, G and H, i.e. each of the IT products separately. This indicates that whether the user prefers B to A, C to A and so on. The comparative or paired scores show that A, i.e. Microform has got 0 ranks in terms of user priorities to use IT Products. Same way B, C, D, E, F, G, and H have got 4, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0 respectively. Similarly, on the other axis each IT product, i.e. from A to H have got 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6, 6 respectively. Combining the scores of two axis the paired ranking of A to H comes to 0, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1, 7 and 6. This score is similar to that of Table 45, except that rating in paired ranking starts from 0, rating 0 as maximum and in Table 45 it starts from 1 rating, 1 as maximum.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		4+1=5
C	In House Database		3+1=4
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		1+2=3
F	Library Network Link		0+1=1
G	Internet Facilities		1+6=7
H	Library Automation		0+6=6



Table 35: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			B	B	B	B	G	H	4
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					E	D	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						E	G	H	1
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	The users ranked the 8 IT products in their own preferences making pairs finally of the two axis. A of one axis has been compared with B of the other axis, then with C, D, E, F, G and H. Then B of one axis is compared to C to H, i.e. each of the IT products. Thus, the scores on the two axis are 0, 4, 3, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6, 7. The scores of the two axis are added to get the final score of paired ranking. They are 0, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1, 6, 7 for all the 8 IT products. This shows the users of this Centre have ranked 8 IT products giving this score which are similar to that of Table 45 of actual rating of IT products. The Microform has got minimum score while Library Automation has got the maximum preference by users in paired ranking.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		4+1=5
C	In House Database		3+1=4
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		1+2=3
F	Library Network Link		0+1=1
G	Internet Facilities		0+6=6
H	Library Automation		0+7=7



Table 36: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Centre for Social Studies, Surat**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			B	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					E	D	G	H	2
E	Multi-media facilities						E	G	H	1
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	1	6	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	The users of Centre for Social Studies, Surat ranked the 8 IT products which is pair ranked on both the axis. Each one is compared with one another, i.e., A with B to H, like wise B to H with C to H. Thus, the score obtained on the two axis are 0, 3, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 6, 7. The paired scores of the two axis are added up to get the final scores of ranking of 8 IT products by the users. The final rankings are 0, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 6, 7 which are same as the ranking of users of this Centre given in Table 45. The minimum rank is again received by Microform, i.e. 0 and Library Automation has again got maximum rating, i.e. 7.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		3+1=4
C	In House Database		3+2=5
D	Subscribed Database		2+1=3
E	Multi-media facilities		1+1=2
F	Library Network Link		0+1=1
G	Internet Facilities		0+6=6
H	Library Automation		0+7=7

Table 37: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	D	B	B	B	B	4
C	In House Database				D	C	C	C	C	4
D	Subscribed Database					D	D	D	D	4
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							F	F	2
G	Internet Facilities								H	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	3	1	2	2	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	The users of this Centre ranked the 8 IT products by comparing each product with the other, i.e., A with B, A with C, D, E, F, G and H. Accordingly the scores on each axis are 0, 4, 4, 4, 0, 2, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3. By pairing the scores on the two axis again, i.e., by adding them up, the scores or paired ranking got is 0, 5, 6, 7, 1, 4, 2 and 3 for each of the 8 IT products where 0, i.e. Microform ranked at 8 <sup>th</sup> , i.e. the last in order and 1, i.e. Multimedia facilities is ranked by users as number 1. These scores are similar to that of Table 45. The microform has again got minimum ranking, i.e. 0 by uses and subscribed databases have got maximum ranking, i.e. 7 on a 0-7 point-scale.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		4+1=5
C	In House Database		4+2=6
D	Subscribed Database		4+3=7
E	Multi-media facilities		0+1=1
F	Library Network Link		2+2=4
G	Internet Facilities		0+2=2
H	Library Automation		0+3=3

Table 38: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					D	F	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								H	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	3	6	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	The users of this Centre again showed their preferences of 8 IT products by comparing them, i.e., A was compared to each one of them, B and C to H, likewise. The scores received by adding up each preference on the two axis are 0, 3, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 6, 7. The ranking got by adding the scores of the two axis are 0, 4, 5, 2, 1, 3, 6, 7. Thus, it is seen that again Microform has got 0 ranking and Library Automation has got the maximum. These figures are the same as analyzed in Table 45 on the basis of user's response.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		3+1=4
C	In House Database		3+2=5
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		0+1=1
F	Library Network Link		0+3=3
G	Internet Facilities		0+6=6
H	Library Automation		0+7=7

Table 39: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					E	D	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						E	G	H	1
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								H	1
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	2	1	6	6	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	The responses of users of this Institute were paired by comparing each IT product with the other in order of their preferences. The scores received on each axis, i.e. which IT product was preferred in comparison to the other are 0, 3, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 6, 6. The final score received after pairing/adding them is 0, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, 7, 6. The minimum rank is again given to Microform and maximum to Internet facilities by the users which is similar to the analysis done in Table 45.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		3+1=4
C	In House Database		3+2=5
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		1+2=3
F	Library Network Link		0+1=1
G	Internet Facilities		1+6=7
H	Library Automation		0+6=6



Table 40: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			B	B	B	B	G	H	4
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					E	F	G	H	0
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	1
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	1	1	2	3	6	6	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	<p>The users of this Institute also paired each IT product with the other, i.e. A with B till H, then B with C till H, then C with D till H and likewise. Accordingly, the ranking scores on the two axis on a 0 to 7 point scale are 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 6. These ranked IT products were again paired, i.e. added to get final scores which are 0, 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, which are same as Table 45. The microform has again got minimum rank and Internet facilities have got maximum score, i.e. 7.</p>	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		4+1=5
C	In House Database		3+1=4
D	Subscribed Database		0+1=1
E	Multi-media facilities		0+2=2
F	Library Network Link		0+3=3
G	Internet Facilities		1+6=7
H	Library Automation		0+6=6



Table 41: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					D	F	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	1
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	3	6	6	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	In this Institute, the scores got after ranking one IT product with the other are 0, 3, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 6, 6 on the two axis. These scores are again paired together and ranked and the scores got are 0, 4, 5, 2, 1, 3, 7, 6 which are same as Table 45 on 0-7 point scale. Again, Microform is ranked lowest and Internet Facilities are ranked the highest by the users.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		3+1=4
C	In House Database		3+2=5
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		0+1=1
F	Library Network Link		0+3=3
G	Internet Facilities		1+6=7
H	Library Automation		0+6=6

Table 42: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **Institute of Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	C	C	5
D	Subscribed Database					D	F	G	H	1
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	3	5	6	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	<p>The users of this Institute were asked their preference of the 8 IT products on a 0-7 point scale, by comparing A with B to H IT products and B with C to H and likewise. The scores on the two axis are 0, 3, 5, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 5, 6. These scores are again paired by adding the scores of the two axis and the ranking is 0, 4, 7, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6. The Microform has again received minimum ranking and In-House databases have got maximum preference or ranking by users.</p>	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		1+3=4
C	In House Database		2+5=7
D	Subscribed Database		1+1=2
E	Multi-media facilities		1+0=1
F	Library Network Link		3+0=3
G	Internet Facilities		5+0=5
H	Library Automation		6+0=6

**Table 43: Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products  
Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Name of the Institute: **NKC Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneshwar**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	B	H	4
C	In House Database				C	C	C	C	H	4
D	Subscribed Database					D	D	G	H	2
E	Multi-media facilities						E	G	H	1
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	1	4	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	<p>The scores received after ranking the 8 IT products in order of preferences by the users are 0, 4, 4, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4, 7 on the two axis. These scores are again paired together by adding them together. Thus the final scores got are 0, 5, 6, 3, 2, 1, 4, 7 where 0 is ranked to Microform and Library Automation ranked maximum by users, i.e. 7. These scores are same as given in Table 45.</p>	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM		1+4=5
C	In House Database		2+4=6
D	Subscribed Database		1+2=3
E	Multi-media facilities		1+1=2
F	Library Network Link		1+0=1
G	Internet Facilities		0+4=4
H	Library Automation		0+7=7

Table 44: **Paired Ranking: Needs and Priorities of Users of IT Products Applications in 10 ICSSR LICs (Users - 10)**

Description → ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Score
		Micro-Form	CD-ROM	In House Database	Subscribed Database	Multi-media facilities	Library Network Link	Internet Facilities	Library Automation	
A	Micro-Form		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	0
B	CD-ROM			C	B	B	B	G	H	3
C	In House Database				C	C	C	G	H	3
D	Subscribed Database					D	D	G	H	2
E	Multi-media facilities						F	G	H	0
F	Library Network Link							G	H	0
G	Internet Facilities								G	0
H	Library Automation									0
Score		0	1	2	1	1	2	6	7	

**List of Needs/Priorities and Summary thereof**

Sl.No.	Description of Needs	Summary	Score
A	Micro-Form	Microform got no preference at all from any users of 100 samples.	0+0=0
B	CD-ROM	CD-ROM got 7 <sup>th</sup> preference in comparison to In-House Databases, Internet facilities and Library Automation.	3+1=4
C	In House Database	In-House Database got 5 <sup>th</sup> preference in comparison to Internet facilities and Library Automation.	3+2=5
D	Subscribed Database	Subscribed Database got 3 <sup>rd</sup> preference to Internet facilities and Library Automation.	2+1=3
E	Multi-media facilities	Multimedia Facilities got 7 <sup>th</sup> preference to Library Automation and Internet Facilities.	0+1=1
F	Library Network Link	Library Network Links got 6 <sup>th</sup> preference to Library Automation and Internet Facilities.	0+2=2
G	Internet Facilities	Internet Facilities got 2 <sup>nd</sup> preference to Library Automation.	0+6=6
H	Library Automation	Library Automation got the maximum preference by all the users of 100 samples.	0+7=7



## **User Survey Outcome**

The survey of user needs also show:

- Information demand of the social scientists does not reflect totally the information need (since it keeps changing), nor is the LIC the beginning and the end point of readers' information search.
- Different categories of social scientists tend to differ from each other in their use of information sources/search.
- Information seeking behaviour of social scientists tends to be different at different points of time.
- Information needs of Social Scientists mostly center round the type of information services and facilities and IT products available to them at their LICs.

### **V.11 INFORMATION SERVICE TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS: AN USER ORIENTED APPROACH**

The Workshop on this by NASSDOC on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2004 at NASSDOC, New Delhi suggested and recommended the following:

- ⇒ Consortia based electronic information services are presently confined to science and technology, e.g. INDEST (Indian Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology), Consortium, funded by the Ministry of HRD. It is necessary to initiate plans for consortia based electronic information services in the field of social sciences. A national agency, preferably NASSDOC, is best suited to take up such an activity.
- ⇒ Since INFLIBNET has started UGC INFONET Project, it is desirable that NASSDOC develops an MOU with the INFLIBNET to avail network facilities, such as digital library, access to e-journals, etc.
- ⇒ Since published social science databases are neither comprehensive nor many, there is a need to have an indigenous bibliographical/abstracting databases in



social sciences. The commercial services, presently available mostly cover foreign periodicals. There is a need for customization so far as Indian Social Science Libraries are concerned.

- ⇒ NASSDOC must adopt and fully use the ICT for its services. News clipping service, recently revived by the NASSDOC should be made available online. NASSDOC should plan to expand and update its services, such as, acquisition update (bi-annual), annotated index to Indian Social Science Journals and bibliographical reprints, etc.
- ⇒ It is imperative to undertake content development for digital libraries in Social Sciences. IT based training is needed for manpower development and NASSDOC should take an initiative in this context so that LIES professionals can update their skills to meet the market demands. Due to information overload a greater expertise is now needed for LIC professionals in retrieving and analysing information.
- ⇒ The lack of proper ICT infrastructure is a major bottleneck in providing access to Internet/WEB-resources. One of the alternatives to overcome the financial constraints is to give Internet facilities to libraries at concessional rates as has been planned by the UGC, INFONET. This would facilitate them to set up Internet access at affordable rates offering thereby economical access to WEB-resources. Further, such a measure would certainly benefit public libraries in offering community information.
- ⇒ NASSDOC has to become a real national centre of excellence. The need of the hour is to make information network accessible and to develop need based information products.
- ⇒ It is necessary to develop a representative collection of print as well as electronic resources at the NASSDOC based on day-to-day interaction with users.
- ⇒ The LIES professionals' mind-set should move from holding and ownership ideology to an access strategy that can make timely and accurate information available to users of library and documentation services.

- ⇒ The professionals have to show a more assertive and proactive behaviour and are expected to *outreach* the readers and do marketing to activate the use of library services.
- ⇒ User responsiveness is not luxury but *d'être* for an organization. The timeless concept of Bhaujan Hitaya, Bahujan Sukhaya or Maximum good for Maximum people should be adopted.
- ⇒ NASSDOC is not only to provide satisfaction to their customers but also create *delight* in their perception of NASSDOC services.
- ⇒ Information service has to contain all the three elements, viz. providing access to information, ability to convert information into knowledge and the capability or the reasoning or the *buddhi* to convert that knowledge into wisdom.
- ⇒ Information service providers also have the responsibility to create *Zigyasa* (i.e. an inquisitive mind). We should do the job of creating this *Zigyasa* among the researchers.
- ⇒ As an apex body in social science information in the country, NASSDOC must have a library of first resort as well as last resort. On the issue of coverage, there should be reasonably good collection of international material particularly the reference books, journals and soft copies of published materials in the form of CD-ROM, etc. Local information should be regularly acquired along with gray literature on non-conventional sources of information.
- ⇒ There should be an easy access to literature so that more than one reader can read the same material at a time. Since social science literature covers many local concepts, the indexing tools need to be modified to include these terms. There is an urgent need to develop a list of subject headings or a thesaurus to establish vocabulary control for local concepts.
- ⇒ The need to develop multi-lingual bibliographic control tool is another related area, which needs to be attended.

- ⇒ There is a need for the development of resource discovery tools in the Internet. The reorganization of the full text of electronic document using a database management system increases access routes to them. This requires that each item is provided with its own metadata thereby improving their retrievability.
- ⇒ A new road map (emphasizing targets and achievements) needs to be drawn for the institutions empowered with funding and well-defined policies for development of social science information in India. This can be done through a Social Science Libraries Network. The success and sustainability of the network would depend on active participation of its members and their interaction. This can be achieved through a staff exchange programme.
- ⇒ Regional surveys of information requirements of social scientists must be undertaken to know information needs and channels and sources required to fulfill these needs in the regional context.
- ⇒ Use of information technology for the conservation of archival material should be planned. Digitization of archival material should be given priority considering its importance for social science researchers.
- ⇒ NASSDOC must act as a facilitator; and also enable/empower other Institutions in social science information activities to undertake different projects.
- ⇒ NASSDOC should endeavour to have its own independent Website highlighting all social science literature produced in India and outside the country as well.
- ⇒ Lack of standards pertaining to Internet information search is a problem for information seekers. The need of the hour is to develop a cyber guide in social sciences to help the users in critically reviewing the Internet information. Digital divide is not so much of having access to the Internet but more of not knowing how to use the network. This is a kind of divide that NASSDOC is expected to study and evolve a suitable strategy.
- ⇒ It is necessary to develop the idea of open archives system with Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and PMH protocols.

- ⇒ The strategies to match the supply of information with demand of information in this era of rapid changes should be, viz. (i) change the mind set from controlling mode of the resources to user satisfaction mode or service mode; (ii) change the library professional from book-pusher to information gate-keeper and navigator of the super highway of information; (iii) create technology infrastructure for participation in networking; (iv) improve skills of the professionals to become more service oriented and dynamic; (v) promote authentic identity of the library; (vi) uphold traditional library values like free access to knowledge and service to user; (vii) market the library products by developing social marketing skills.
- ⇒ ICSSR may bring out a state of the art social science information paper describing the present status of social science information in India and highlighting the organizations that are providing services in the field.

## **V.12 TECHNOLOGICAL LITERACY AMONG LIC PROFESSIONALS**

In view of the drastically changing user needs, it is extremely essential that adequate working knowledge and skills of IT among LIC professionals is there. The use of IT and implementation of IT based library services is only possible by mentally and technically preparing our professionals at all levels for an effective management of library and information services. The prerequisite for awareness, modernisation and technological literacy may be:

- Identifying the needs, goals and objectives to be achieved.
- Generation of own resources by way of marketing IT products and services and conducting training programmes.
- Infrastructural facilities and support of management.
- Development of local databases and software.

- Using and creating appropriate technologies to find innovative methods to prepare and disseminate new IT products and service.
- Development of professional skills and working knowledge among IT professionals to cope up with latest technologies.
- Establishing Library Network Links with other LICs to share and utilize maximum available IT products and services.
- Technology transfer by way of utilizing IT trained professionals to be linked with LIC professionals.
- Assessment of the impact and potential of modern information services.
- Application of modern means of communication, which are resultant of technological innovations.
- Assessment of identifying the changing role of LIC professionals and the need to re-evaluate their roles and responsibilities.
- Coordinating and sharing IT products and services among different LICs of ICSSR.

An essential pre-requisite for technological literacy is to make a manpower plan and assess the capabilities of the staff to estimate the professional requirements to manage the information institution for their best utilization. The LIC professionals may be provided with IT oriented courses and sufficient computer courses which would help them to cope up with technological advancements. The right utilization of human resources is needed emphasizing their personal role by way of development. These prerequisites may help to establish the changing role of Information Managers in managing LICs with all due technological literacy available.



### **V.13 CONCLUSION**

The overall conclusion drawn for information services in the social sciences would be that of more cooperation in order:

- To enhance the coverage of primary literature, including primary materials other than books and serials.
- To enhance compatibility among databases.
- To avoid overlapping in collection.
- To make a common effort towards a greater compatibility among retrieval languages.
- To look at information problems more from the user's point of view than from their own.
- To help specific groups of users with common needs to develop tailor-made services to answer their specific information requirements.
- Above all, to enhance user-friendliness of information systems so that a National Information System Network in Social Services may be created.

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## **CHAPTER VI**

### **NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM WITH A NETWORK MODEL OF ICSSR LICs**

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Information has already been accorded as a national resource in the socio-economic development of any country. This is why the government has assumed the responsibility to ensure the right to information access as a national level requirement. Since information is an intellectual resource of any country, it has become essential to provide appropriate information services to achieve progressive goals. Thus, need was felt to examine systematic planning of information infrastructure at various levels so as to develop an effective information system in various fields of activities at various levels.

#### **VI.1 INFORMATION POLICY**

Information is a communicable form of knowledge being recorded in various formats, which have to be organised in order to generate, collect, retrieve and disseminate. To fulfill all these aspects of organisation of information, there has to be a system within which various library resources may be organised and co-ordinated for common usage and coordination. They may form a network, grid or a consortium for the purpose.

With a view to coordination and cooperation of resources within library system, the need was felt to develop social science information systems at the centralized level. For this, it is essential to make a master plan guided by a sound national policy for social science information, which would structure the existing information systems

for plan implementation. The professional need is to frame necessary policy statements through systematic organizing of ideas and decisions. Thereafter seeking government intervention for policy formulation. For the purpose of decision-making, we require,

- ⇒ to identify problems,
- ⇒ to describe and analyse its different facets
- ⇒ to find out alternate solutions for each problem
- ⇒ to assess the pros and cons of each solution
- ⇒ to make stepwise selection of solution.

## **VI.2 NEED FOR AN INFORMATION POLICY**

The need is based on the following:

- ⊗ The library and information services in Indian situation are quite inadequate and disorganized. The bare minimum needs of researchers are not being met by the meager resources available in the research LICs especially in remote areas where researchers have little access to the sources of information.
- ⊗ Even the national library units lack coordination and cohesion there is no updated Delivery of Books Act for comprehensive book collection. The national resource centres have to be strengthened and the depository libraries should have coordination at the national level.
- ⊗ The academic libraries, which are supported by national body, i.e. UGC also, do not have uniformity in development or resource sharing at the system level.
- ⊗ The public libraries have not much to contribute due to lack of a library system. Most of the states have not adopted to library legislation till now. There is a need to explore into preparing an alternative model so that administrative action and implementation may be taken.
- ⊗ There is no National Information System other than in Science and Technology. Though the special libraries at the national level need to strengthen themselves in terms of resources, infrastructure and preserving the existing stock of resources so that they play an important role to develop their libraries into

national resource centres, thereafter contribute to developing a National Information Centre.

- ⊗ There has to be an effort to provide sufficient training to the manpower development following a uniform pattern so that they can contribute with equal standards in developing an information system at the national level.
- ⊗ The users needs and requirements should be given utmost importance in any library system. The special libraries should prepare a user profile and then mould the users within the library system.
- ⊗ It has been still very difficult to link the libraries of the same nature so that their resources may be shared. There is lack of sufficient infrastructural facilities to do so.
- ⊗ There is no central agency or coordinating body to develop the national information system.
- ⊗ The Government of India should enact a library law relating to such issues at the policy level, which would help develop a National Information System in Social Sciences.

### **VI.3 EFFORTS INITIATED TO FORMULATE A NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM**

With a view to the above, needs for a national policy on information, a policy statement is to be followed up by the establishment of a national body which would provide necessary direction, guidance, leadership, rendering financial support and coordinating programmes at different levels to collect, store, organize and disseminate information. The need is to have strategic development, evolving suitable programmes to develop national information infrastructure such as:

- ⇒ sources of information storage,
- ⇒ tools to access information,
- ⇒ services to disseminate information,
- ⇒ application of information technology
- ⇒ manpower development

- ⇒ user education
- ⇒ professional research and development
- ⇒ regional, national and international cooperation in forming the network.

Although, a lot of effort has been done in past over establishing a National Information System in Social Sciences with a view to take steps to improve library services in the country. The major efforts have been initiated by the professional organisations, apart from the government bodies. The IASLIC and ILA in their eleventh and twelfth conferences concentrated on themes relevant to national library and information policy in 1977 and 1979 respectively. As a result of which, a draft policy statement was submitted to the Government of India in early 1985. Later, Indian National Network for Social Science Information and Documentation Centres (INSIDOC) and Indian National Information System for Social Sciences (INISS) were proposed and DEVSIS, DEVINSA, etc. have been established at the International level. As social science research in India has gained momentum after the establishment of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), it established a Documentation Unit later named as National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) to support the research and development efforts in social sciences. The ICSSR also established a Data Archives for Social Sciences. Though, a lot of stray efforts are being done by the LICs in this regard with different functions, scope and efficiencies. Some of the worth mentioning models are Social Science Research Network (SSRN) and INFLIBNET. Some of the collaborative gateway such as ELDIS (Gateway to Development Information) and SOSIG (Social Science Information Gateway) are worth mentioning. At this stage, instead of piecemeal development of such systems, a liaison between these systems is required so as to have a well-structured National Information System Network (NISNET).



#### **VI.4 GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING A NIS**

In developing a National Information System with networking the associated LICs need to work towards a general plan, objective and goal, in agreement with the main organizing agency. It needs to be based on existing information services and facilities. The coordination and cooperation of individual Information Centres should be there in order to use every potential information available to be incorporated in the system. The guidelines and responsibilities have to be well defined. There should be compatible national and uniform standards for information gathering techniques and methods so that exchange and handling of information becomes easy.

Apart from such basic requirements, financial arrangements, coordinating machinery and step-wise planning is also essential. A framework reflecting the needs of all the sectors of national endeavours is important to help in establishing a well-planned NIS.

#### **VI.5 PRESENT MODEL STUDY**

A National Information System in Social Sciences is being proposed in this chapter with a plan to network all the ICSSR LICs in different phases. The ICSSR Institutes are inter-disciplinary in approach and with a wide coverage of various disciplines in social sciences almost all the disciplines are covered in the resource base of these LICs. The proposed model is based on the NISSAT pattern which is operational successfully and the ones being proposed in this field. It will be directly associated with NASSDOC (ICSSR) having it as the nodal centre to coordinate and monitor the various activities at the central level. (The structural and system design is being discussed later in this chapter).

The structure of the NIS Network (NISNET) would be decentralized having one nodal centre with at least ten sectoral centres which would be identified according pre-defined parameters concerning their information resource base, etc. The NIS Network would provide mission-oriented services with thrust areas of social sciences.

It will contain following main components:

- (1) Documentation and Information Services
- (2) Data Archives Services
- (3) On-line sharing of databases
- (4) Network links at the national and later at global level.

The types of services to be provided would be:

- ⇒ Union Catalogue
- ⇒ Bibliographical
- ⇒ Document Delivery Services
- ⇒ Resource base
  - Individual Catalogues
  - International Resources
  - Access to Indigenous database

Though all the sectoral centre selected in the first phase and would provide local information services to their users but also provide coordinated services based on their resource base. This would be discussed in detail later in this chapter.

In order to develop sufficient information resource base, each node have to be self-sufficient in terms of the necessary pre-requisites and defined parameters. Some guidelines would still be required to be laid down for:

- ✓ building the Information Resource Base
- ✓ information seekers and identifying potential users
- ✓ guidelines for offering information services
- ✓ manpower development programme.

## **VI. 5.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED NIS NETWORK (NISNET)**

The broad objectives of the NIS Network would be:

- ⇒ to identify various subject areas/disciplines of social science research in ICSSR LICs.
- ⇒ to identify common information resources which can be pooled into the NIS.
- ⇒ to identify ICSSR LICs rich in information resources, infrastructural facilities as well as IT facilities and services which can be covered in the first phase of framing the NIS.
- ⇒ to identify the regular users of the ICSSR LICs and potential users within the NIS so as to provide relevant, precise, exhaustive and timely information to them.
- ⇒ to facilitate the selection, processing and dissemination of information to users at all levels.
- ⇒ to promote the development and use of efficient tools and techniques of handling information.
- ⇒ to make optimum utilisation of existing information systems and services and development of new ones from time to time.
- ⇒ to evolve a system of resource sharing promoting faster modes of document delivery.
- ⇒ to ensure relevant manpower development to order to keep them updated with information sources and their utilisation.
- ⇒ to have a network of ICSSR LICs in three phases and have nodal and sectoral centres within the main system.
- ⇒ to facilitate the use of national and international databases and link with various networks.

## **VI.5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF USER NEEDS**

The user needs assessment and identification is extremely essential in making an Information System Design. It is essential to understand the what, why and how of the users, their variety of needs. The user is the key person of an Information

System. User is the key and dynamic component of any such system and to understand user is an important and a continuous activity. It is very important to conduct user studies at the time of designing a system of service, to assess their needs. This can be done on the basis of the following:

- ⇒ user characteristics
- ⇒ their information requirements
- ⇒ their behaviour, attitudes, opinions, priorities, preferences and evaluation.

However, their need identification may be done on the basis of the following:

- ⇒ the categories of users of social science information
- ⇒ the types of requirement by each category
- ⇒ the different information sources being exploited by them
- ⇒ Information search pattern adopted by them.

On the basis of conducted user studies comprehensively at all levels for different phases of setting up of the Information System, certain investigations can be taken as the major contribution to designing the system. At the same time, detailed profile of the related ICSSR Institutions should also be collected in order to relate the changing user requirements with the objectives of the Institutions.

This would also help in taking other technical help from the organisations related to developing the information system like infrastructural facilities as computer and communication technologies. Thus, the basic strategies relating to the components of an information system may be:

- ⇒ the resources
- ⇒ storage devices
- ⇒ infrastructural facilities
- ⇒ the retrieval techniques

- ⇒ the communication technologies
- ⇒ manpower
- ⇒ computerisation of LICs if not done so far.

### **VI.5.3 SYSTEM DESIGN OF THE NIS NET**

The proposed Information System would be a multi-tier system based on the following components:

- ⇒ Focal point, i.e. the nodal centre to coordinate and monitor
- ⇒ Network of ICSSR Libraries and Information Centres fulfilling the required parameters of networking, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> phase, i.e. Regional Centres.
- ⇒ Network of ICSSR LICs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, i.e. Sectoral Centres.
- ⇒ Network of ICSSR LICs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, i.e. Specialised Service Centres.

### **VI.6 FOCAL POINT**

The focal point of the proposed NIS Network would be NASSDOC which will be the controlling and monitoring authority of the NIS network. There would be an Advisory Committee who would guide and advise this nodal centre. This nodal/focal point would also be responsible for taking day-to-day decisions in working out towards structuring, approving and implementing the scheme. There would also be ad-hoc working groups, expert groups and coordinating committee, who would also look after the technical side of the framework. The sectoral centres would be selected by this nodal centre on the basis of certain pre-defined parameters already laid down by the expert group.

The benefit to have NASSDOC as nodal centre would be that:

- ⇒ it is already an established centre and imparts several services and programmes for their users.
- ⇒ NASSDOC/ICSSR is also the parent body of the ICSSR Research Institutes and any financial or other assistance would be readily provided by NASSDOC.



- ⇒ it already undertakes some major research projects directly or in collaboration with some selected ICSSR Institutions.
- ⇒ it is already linked with several national or international networks, which may further be helpful in networking with sectoral centres at various stages of establishing this network.
- ⇒ it organizes various training programmes for LICs professionals as well as users, which may help them at various levels.

The focal point would identify the ICSSR LICs to be included in the sectoral centres, i.e. the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the National Information System Network. This would be done on the basis of certain pre-defined parameters related to infrastructural facilities and automation at the particular ICSSR LIC. There would be maximum use of the existing information resources and facilities at the focal point which will then include the first ten identified sectoral centres in its network so that sharing of their resources, facilities and services could also be done by the sectoral centres.

Accordingly the next ten sectoral centres in the ICSSR LICs would be incorporated in the NIS Network in the second phase. The LICs, which are absolutely weak in their resources, facilities and services would be easy to be identify in this manner. Accordingly, suggestions would be forwarded to the concerned organisations to help these financially weak LICs at the planning and policy level. This would gradually strengthen their resources, facilities and services so that they may also be incorporated in the NIC Network at a later stage. This way all the 27 ICSSR LICs would be covered in this NIS Network at various stages.

#### **VI.6.1 FUNCTIONS OF THE FOCAL POINT OF THE PROPOSED NIS NETWORK**

- (1) Formulating of a Policy of the proposed NIS Network.
- (2) Formulating an Action Plan.

- (3) Establishing a Mechanism of implementing the policy and plans.
- (4) Identifying the LICs for the sectoral centres.
- (5) Allocating finances for various programmes.
- (6) Formulating guidelines and standards.
- (7) Promoting research and development.
- (8) Promoting education and training programmes to LIC professionals and perspective users.
- (9) Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the system.
- (10) Coordinating activities with national and international organisations and networks.

### **VI.6.2 PREREQUISITES OF THE PROPOSED NIS NETWORK**

The evaluation of the resources, services and facilities at the ICSSR LICs clearly shows us their status as far as automation, IT status and infrastructural facilities are concerned. This would help us in identifying the core ICSSR LICs to be incorporated in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of establishing the NIS and their network. The LICs which are not yet providing automated services, have no in-house databases and do not use any IT products may be taken in the NIS Network gradually. This would help us to define the set parameters of coverage in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase. The proposed NIS Network would be established on the basis of the already existing resources and facilities at the concerned LICs. Gradually financial assistance would be sought for with the growth of the network at the later stages. Thus, the proposed NIS Network would be self-supportive to certain extent in terms of their finances and services.

However, the ICSSR LICs which are far behind in automation and providing IT products and services would be provided some financial assistance through NASSDOC which at certain stage may seek financial assistance through the Ministry of Human Resource Development which would further disburse the same to the sectoral centres in different phases.

As part of the prerequisite of the proposed NIS Network and the infrastructural facilities, the most important requirement of the participating LICs in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase would be the hardware and software facility along with the other resources, services and IT products.

#### **VI.6.2.1 Hardware Requirements**

In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, the participating ICSSR LICs on the proposed NIS Network should have the computer systems with following prerequisites:

- ⇒ have minimum hardware redundancy
- ⇒ have scope for upgradation
- ⇒ have high computing facilities
- ⇒ are compatible to improved software
- ⇒ are compatible with other computer systems

However, since the participating LICs in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase are the ones, which have modern and suitable, infrastructural facilities and some may also be linked with other networks like DELNET, INFLIBNET, CALIBNET, etc. So the configurations may largely be recommended on the basis of these networks' feasibility reports. Depending on the size of the library collection, databases, etc. the hardware can be upgraded from time to time in these LICs.

#### **VI.6.2.2 Software Requirements**

Besides the system software and application software, the proposed NIS Network would require an integrated library software package on the following parameters:

- (1) should have hardware compatibility
- (2) should have compatibility with Indian and international bibliographical standards.

- (3) should work on multi-user environment
- (4) should be user friendly and menu-driven
- (5) should have fast retrieval
- (6) should be able to handle bibliographical and textual data
- (7) should support data security
- (8) should have authority file and the sources maintenance
- (9) should facilitate output in a variety of ways
- (10) should be able to handle multiple search techniques
- (11) import/export of data through standard exchange format
- (12) should work on network (LAN/WAN)
- (13) should be supported by well-written manuals, on-line help, etc.
- (14) should be updated with time and requirement.

However, in a few automated ICSSR LICs, it is seen that they are mostly using CDS/ISIS for bibliographic databases and LIBSYS for textual databases. There was a proposal by the NASSOC to ICSSR LICs to use only one software in all the 27 ICSSR LICs but this could not work out due to financial and other limitations. But the participating libraries in NIS Network would have to ensure the compatibility of their software and databases with other ICSSR LICs. However, standardized software in these LICs should be adopted in all the phases. They should have Common Communication Format (CCF) as well as Machine Readable Catalogue (MARC).

#### **VI.6.2.3 Standardization**

Standard techniques, procedures and methods would be followed by the participating libraries in the network in order to have a purposeful outcome of the resources to be shared. The areas in which standardization is essential for networking are classification, subject indexing and cataloguing, bibliographic descriptions, standard identification numbers, codes and abbreviations, transliteration, abstracting and indexing, interchange of bibliographic data, search command language to use the

catalogue and bibliographic data, etc. The recommendations of other library networks can be consulted for standardization.

#### **VI.6.2.4 Governance**

It is very important to have the functions of a library network clearly laid down in order to facilitate designing, developing and implementing the governance of the system. This would not only ensure the monitoring of its activities but also take care of its maintenance and funding. The MOU for the networking activities can be created by the participating libraries.

### **VI.7 SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED**

The services would be provided keeping in view the objectives of the NIS.

They are broadly divided as under:

#### **VI.7.1 Catalogue-based Services**

- (i) Shared catalogues
- (ii) Union Cataloguing
- (iii) On-Line Cataloguing
- (iv) Catalogue production (in various forms)
- (v) List of New Additions
- (vi) Authority Files

#### **VI.7.2 Database Services**

- (i) Subject bibliographies
- (ii) Subject Union Catalogues
- (iii) Information Retrieval
- (iv) Referral services
- (v) Translation and Document supply
- (vi) CD-ROM database services
- (vii) On-line Databases.



### **VI.7.3 Documentation Services**

- (i) Specialised current indexing and abstracting
- (ii) CAS
- (iii) SDI
- (iv) Newspaper Clipping
- (v) Current content
- (vi) Non-Bibliographic database services
- (vii) Preparation of surveys, state-of-the-art report, forecasting reports, etc.

### **VI.7.4 Communication Based Services**

- (i) Inter-Library Loan
- (ii) Document Delivery
- (iii) Record Keeping
- (iv) E-mail
- (v) Bulletin Board Services for viewing and updating

In addition to these, the sectoral centres would build up and maintain a document collection to supplement those already existing with the concerned LICs. However, they would coordinate and utilize the information services within the sector also. Each sector would envisage developing computer-based information services for the sector ensuring national and international compatibility. At the later stage, the sectoral centres, which would be incorporated in the first phase, would link all their operations like acquisitions, serial control, etc. for resource sharing purpose.

### **VI.8 TIME FRAME**

The proposed network can be planned to be executed and be in functional shape within a year of its planning. In the first phase, the best ten ICSSR LICs may be incorporated and the rest may be taken up in the second and third phases.

## **VI.9 NETWORKING OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES**

Networking of LICs has become a very essential part of managing them as far as sharing of information resources is concerned. With cost escalation in purchase of foreign journals, more than Rs.2,000 million is spent on their acquisition and about 5000 million is spent on procuring new library resources. The annual estimated rate of increase in information generation is about 13 per cent which has made it very difficult for information managers to collect, organize and retrieve information for users. At the same time, due to increase in cost escalation of these resources, it has become very difficult to meet out their cost even by financially sound LICs. These factors gave rise to resource sharing which is now done through providing automated library services and networking with the advent of modern IT services and facilities.

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Working Group on Libraries and Informatics highlighted the challenges to be faced by the Indian libraries of the twenty first century due to unprecedented developments in IT networking and the Internet. The efforts made by the Department of Telecommunication (DOT) and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and the Government of India towards providing and maintaining national and international telecommunication facilities made the accessing and transmitting of information easy. Though as part of telecommunication facilities there are a number of networks being provided like ERNET, NICNET, INDONET, etc. In order to promote scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India, efforts have been made by the UGC to provide network services at various levels called INFLIBNET, which maintains Union Catalogues of Libraries of different regions. Gradually, several Libraries and Information Networks (LINs) have been

developed in various parts of the country for optimum utilization of available resources which were scattered in an unorganised manner. The existing network are INFLIBNET, DELNET, BTIS, SIRNET, CALIBNET, MALIBNET, BONET, PUNENET, etc.

Being part of any such Library Network, the LICs would undergo major changes in their functions and operations like:

- shift to knowledge based centres;
- shift to Information and Knowledge Managers who are able to skillfully select the most relevant information for their potential users;
- focus on quick access and delivery of information using the most appropriate technology for dissemination;
- focus on supportive and empowering library technology as well as the users; and,
- shift to subject-based specialized library networking.

Networking of the LICs is the only answer to meeting out the gradual technological changes, advancements and challenges to be met by the Information Managers of today.

## **VI.10 NETWORK**

After having known the library and information services of the core LICs of ICSSR to be included in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the NIS Network, it is essential for us to work out on their networking plan also. This network of ICSSR LICs, which would be part of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of NIS, would work on cooperative endeavour, which will share, utilize resources at local, national and international level. The network would work on the mechanism to access information, its transfer and exchange so that academic

infrastructure is created in support of academic pursuits of researchers. The potential users would be made available all the information resources and services.

### **VI.10.1 Prerequisites of Networking**

To establish a network, certain well-established guiding principles have to be followed like the establishment and operation of network, their topology and environment, etc. The following points have to be followed as precondition of establishing the network:

#### **VI.10.1.1 Pre-Defined Objectives**

The objectives are to be determined by identifying the academic needs of users, viz-a-viz the objectives of the organisation with which the NIS or the users are associated. Since the basic objective of establishing a network is sharing and exchange of information, it is very essential to keep in mind the nature and scope of services to be provided functional interdependency, sharing and pooling of resources, rational collection development and bibliographic access and control.

The tasks to be fulfilled and how to accomplish them by the network should be ascertained. Since the academic needs of users keep changing, these objectives also need to be reviewed and modified at regular intervals to suit the academic environment.

#### **VI.10.1.2 Formulation of Policy and Plan**

The how, what and where of establishing a network, the functions to be performed and whom to include as part of the network is part of framing policy and plan of a network. The objectives have to be based on the guidelines, predetermined

objectives and standardization of activities. Since the participating LICs would be networked, they would have a definite nature and degree of autonomy.

The planning of human, financial and material resources are essential so that the evaluation of activities can be done systematically. The technical operations and related manuals have to be well planned in advance only.

### **VI.10.1.3 Guidelines and Standards for Compatibility**

The LICs network should be compatible so that storage exchange and manipulation of records and services is easy. Standardisation makes it easy to interconnect LICs so that there are no barriers in data exchange. This means, information handling, communication and standard hardware should be taken care of. Although for exchange format we have Common Communication Format (CCF) by PGI/UNESCO devised in 1984 and later revised and still needs to be revise din view of technological changes in LICs.

### **VI.10.1.4 Government**

The participating LICs have to follow certain regulations, standards and procedures to ensure participative management by all. The committee set up for the purpose helps in taking care of such problems.

### **VI.10.1.5 Finance**

The establishment and maintenance of the network require adequate financial support in order to sustain the same. The parent organisations of the participating LICs can support and host institution, i.e. NASSDOC/ICSSR can provide additional funds. At the initial stage of designing the network, the financial situation may be assessed so that it can be decided at the policy level itself.



The most ambitious and successful network in Indian context is INFLIBNET, after which CALIBNET, DELNET were initiated under the NISSAT plan. These are however, networks with a very wide coverage, the network of ICSSR LICs would be limited in the initial state, i.e. the best ten ICSSR LICs then gradually adding up more of them.

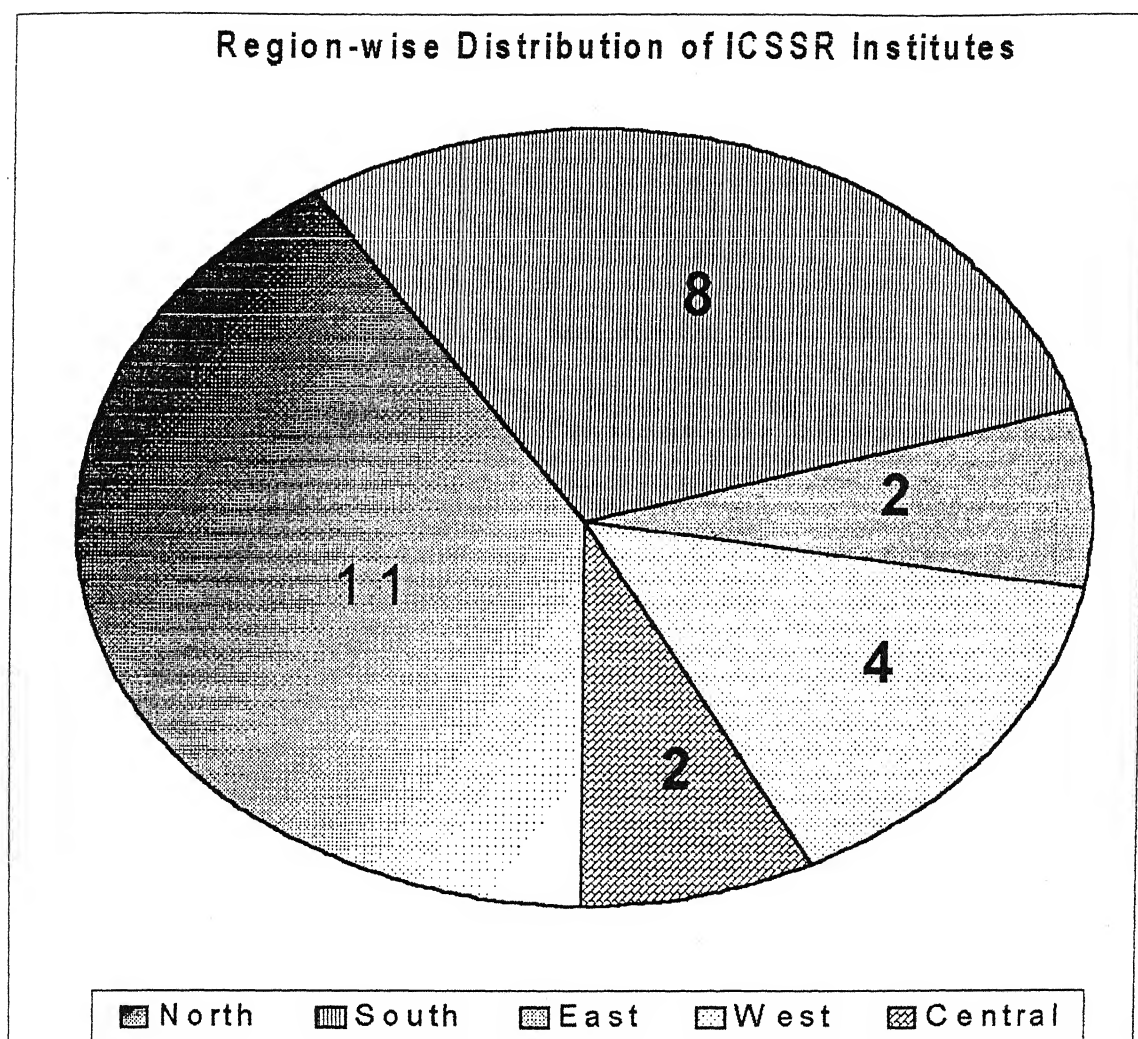
#### **VI.10.1.6 Network Topology**

The nodes are evenly linked together to form a topology like star, tree-like, ring and meshed. In the tree-like topology, there is specialised bus, which reduces the distance between frequently nodes. Since the 27 nodes and one main node would be fixed and would be subject to expansion in terms of network, so star topology would be suited for this kind of a network.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, the libraries, which are on the way to automation and are trying to build-up their academic and other infrastructure, are being taken up. The assessment of ICSSR LICs resources, services and facilities shown in Tables 8 & 9 in Chapter III helps us to know about the LICs to be incorporated in the NIS Network. The status of automation and IT facilities is shown in Table 21 in Chapter IV helps us to know about the LICs to be incorporated in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

#### **VI.11 STRUCTURAL LAYOUT OF DESIGNED NETWORK TOPOLOGY**

The region-wise distribution of ICSSR LICs is given in the figure 25, wherein maximum numbers of ICSSR LICs fall in the Northern Region, i.e. 11 per cent, then in Southern Region, i.e. 8 per cent, followed by 4 per cent in the Western Region and 2 per cent in the Eastern and Central Regions. On this basis, we can estimate region-wise distribution of these LICs participating in three phases of network plan.



In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the NIS Network, the distribution of LICs covered has been done on the basis of their infrastructural facilities, information resources and automated services they are providing. There are six LICs from the Northern Region, three LICs from the Southern Region and only one LIC from the Eastern region.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the NIS Network, two LICs are from the Northern Region, one LIC is from the Eastern Region, one LIC is from the Central Region, two LICs are from the Western Region and three LICs are from the Southern Region.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of the NIS Network, three LICs are from the Northern Region, two LICs are from the Western Region, one LIC is from Central Region and two LICs are from the Southern Region. All these LICs have meagre resources, facilities and services and are yet to be providing automated services and utilizing IT facilities.

The topology or distribution of LICs in three phases indicate that in the first phase of the NIS Network, maximum number, i.e. six LICs are from the Northern Region indicating that Northern Region LICs are the most rich in terms of resources, services and facilities and they are maximum in number also, i.e. 14. The region-wise distribution of ICSSR LICs is given in Figure 25.

Since most of the ICSSR LICs, especially in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of NIS Network are from the Northern Region and they are in close affinity to ICSSR/NASSDOC, the Nodal Point of the Network, it would be feasible for them to become an active participant of the NIS Network. Also, most of them are connected to other computerized Library Networks.

The Network Topology in three phases of the NIS Network is given in the Figure 28 and the list of ICSSR LICs to be covered in three different phases is also given below.

### Network Topology

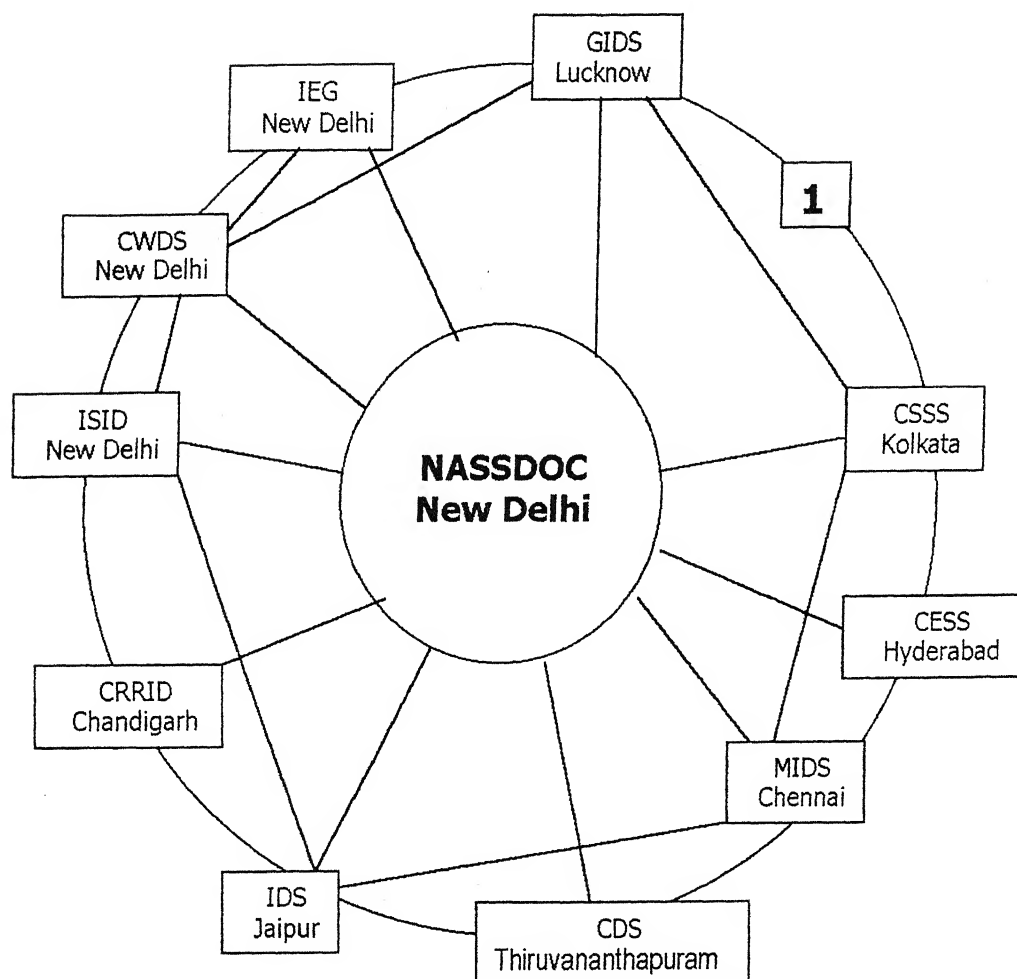


Fig.26 : Structural Layout of ICSSR LICs to be incorporated in the first phase of NIS Network

**1<sup>st</sup>**

Phase of NIS Network

Name of the Institute
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai

### Network Topology

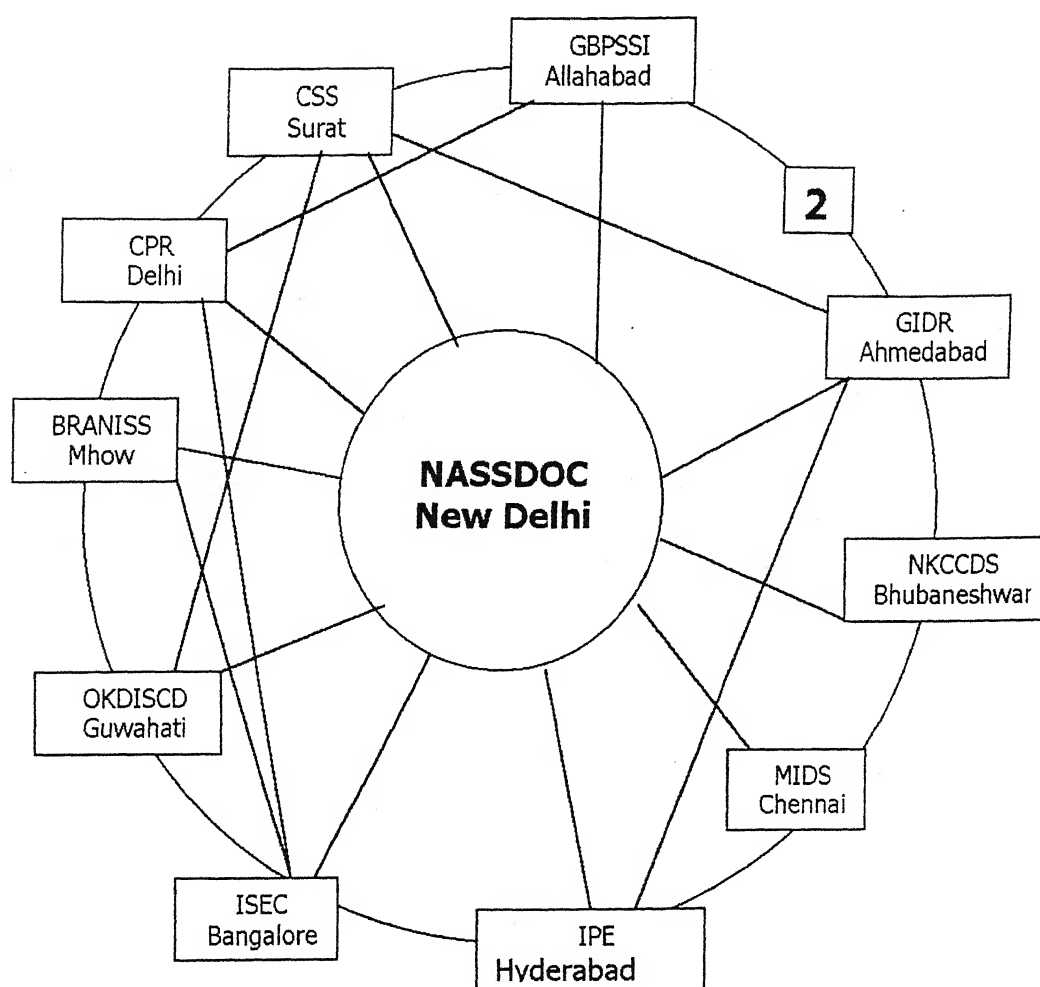


Fig.27: Structural Layout of ICSSR LICs to be incorporated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of NIS Network

**2<sup>nd</sup>**

Phase of NIS Network

Name of the Institute
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
Centre for Social Studies, Surat
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati



### Network Topology

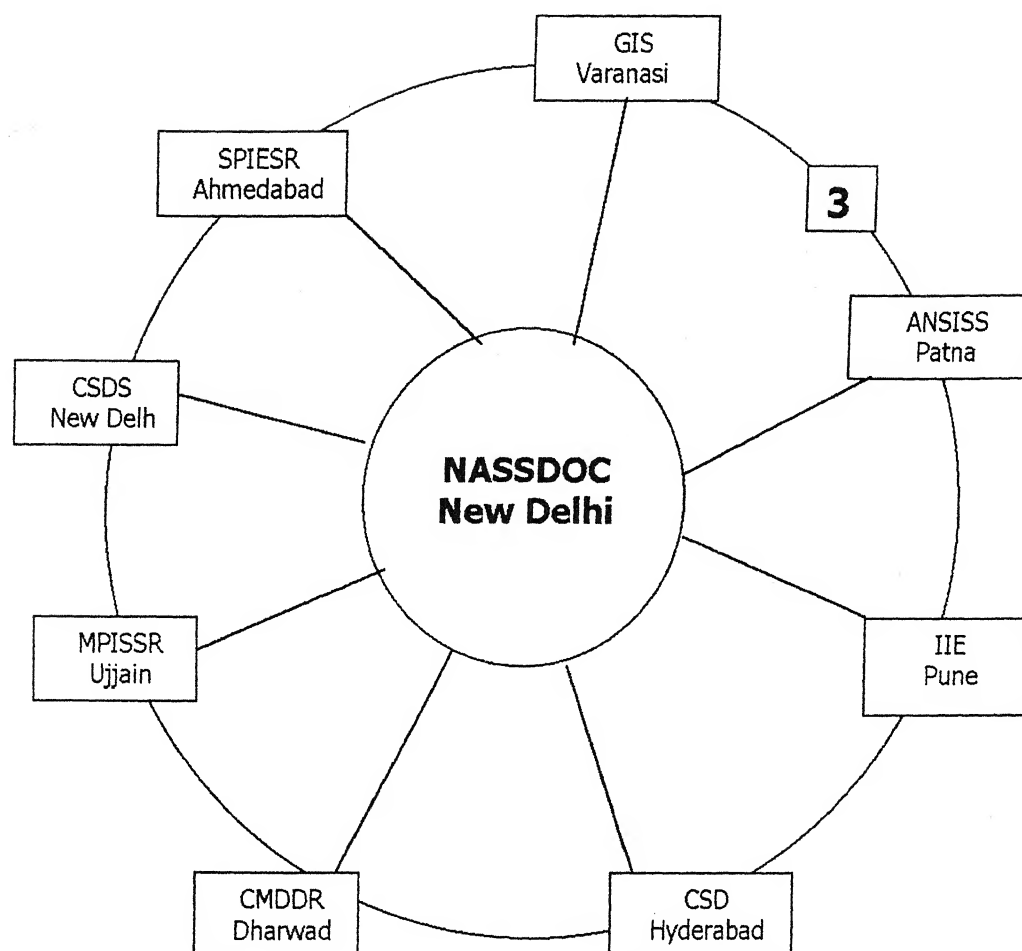


Fig.28: Structural Layout of ICSSR LICs to be incorporated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of NIS Network

**3<sup>rd</sup>**

Phase of NIS Network

Name of the Institute
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
Indian Institute of Education, Pune
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad

### Network Topology

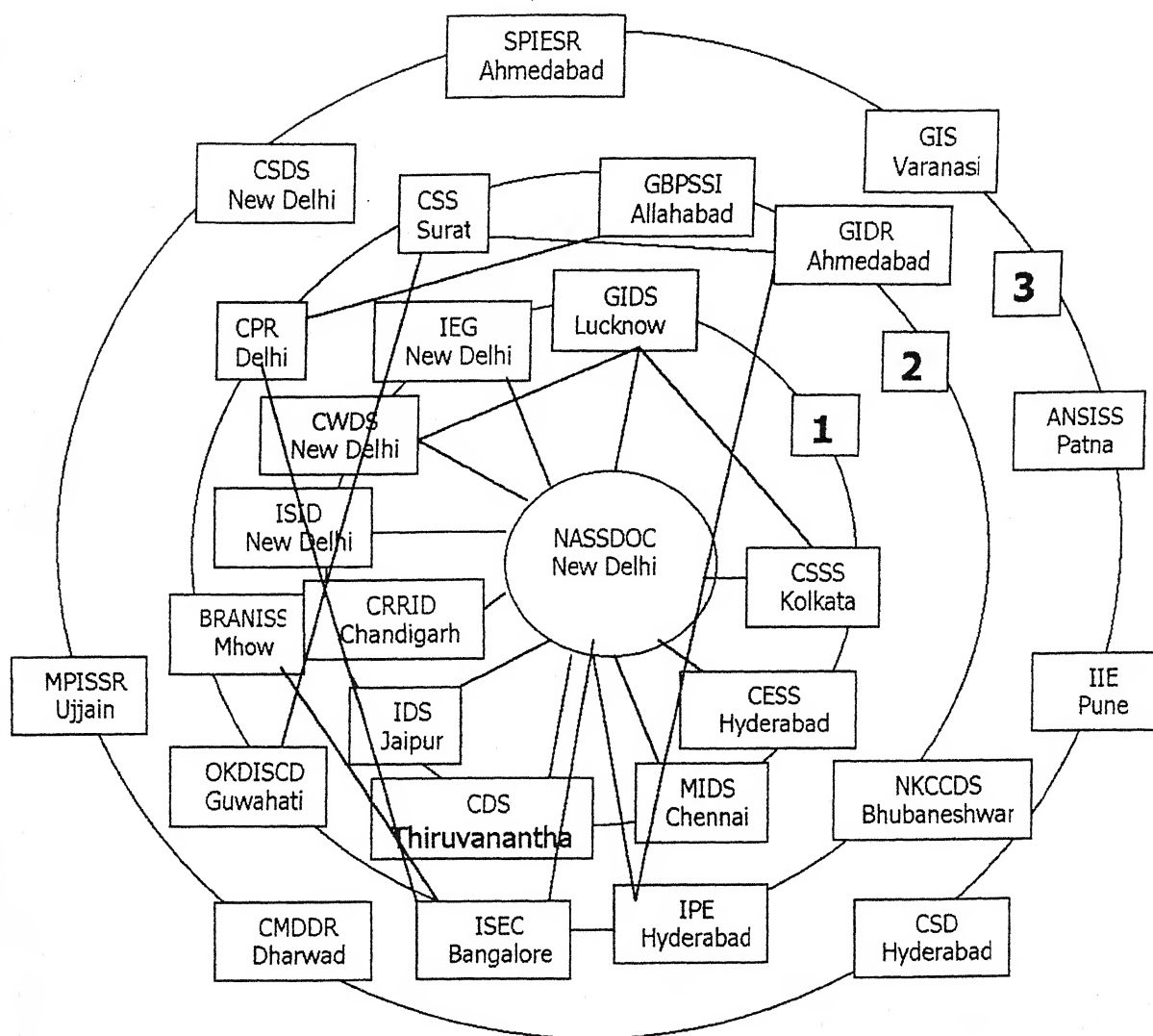


Fig.29: Structural Layout of the Three Phases of ICSSR LICs to be incorporated in NIS Network

- 1** Phase 1 LICs for NIS Network
- 2** Phase 2 LICs for NIS Network
- 3** Phase 3 LICs for NIS Network

(A List of all ICSSR LICs divided in three Phases is given below)

**First Phase of NIS Network**

Name of the Institute
Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram
Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad
Centre for Research in Rural Industrial Development, Chandigarh
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi
Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi
Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai

**Second Phase of NIS Network**

Name of the Institute
Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
Centre for Social Studies, Surat
GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad
Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad
Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad
Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore
NKC Center for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar
OKD Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati

**Third Phase of NIS Network**

Name of the Institute
AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad
Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi
Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
Indian Institute of Education, Pune
Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad

A Schematic Diagram given below showing the structure of Network of 27 ICSSR LICs in three phases given in Figures 30 to 33.

**Star Network Topology**  
**Phase – I (10 Sites)**

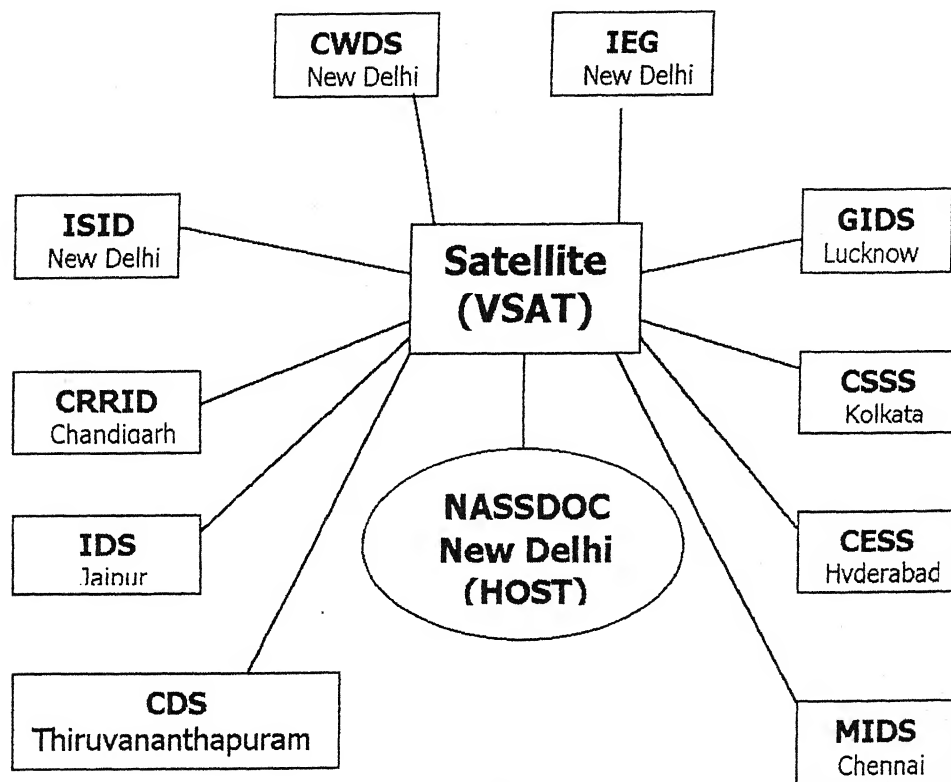


Fig.30

All the locations are connected with Satellite through VSAT installed on each location.

They can access to HOST, Delhi as well as each other.

It can be configured as intranet and can be used for Internet access, if required.

By installing VSAT on any more location may increase/add the location on the network any time.

**Network Devices Required**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. VSAT Terminal  | : 11 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |
| 2. Switch         | : 10 Nos. Installed on each location.                     |
| 3. Rack Panels    | : 11 Nos. Installed each location including Host.         |
| 4. Layer 3 Switch | : 1 No. Installed on Host Location.                       |
| 5. RJ45 Connector | : As Required Depending upon PCs connected to the Network |
| 6. Patch Panels   | : 11 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |

**Star Network Topology**  
**Phase – II (9 Sites)**

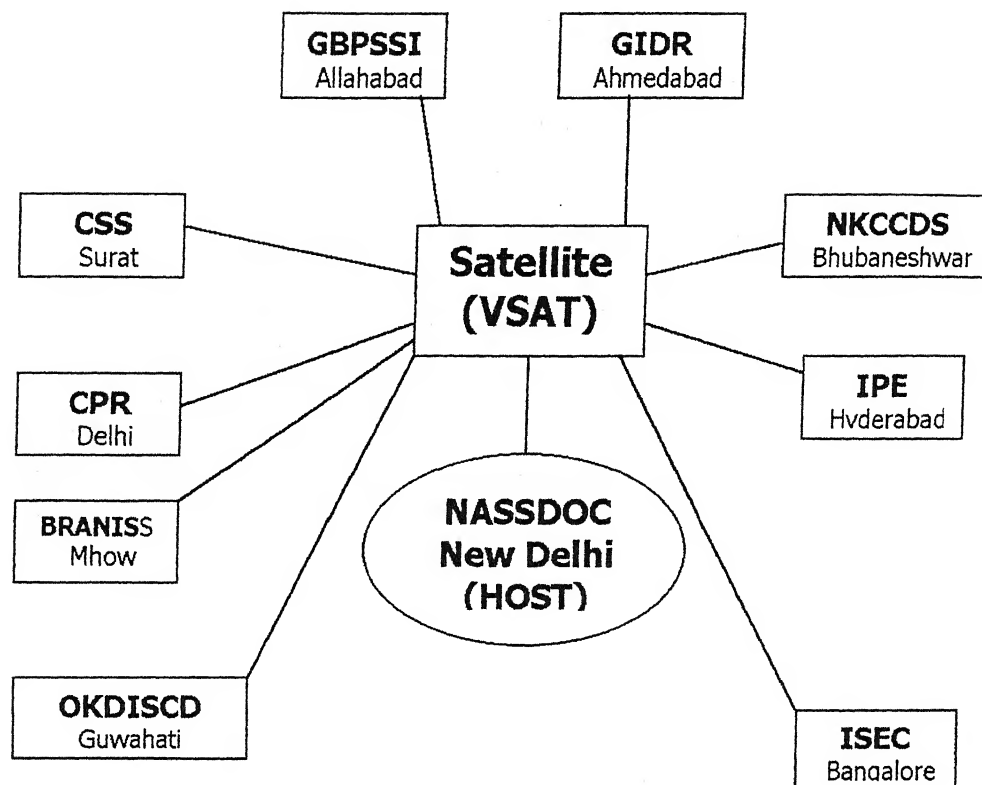


Fig.31

All the locations are connected with Satellite through VSAT installed on each location.

They can access to HOST, Delhi as well as each other.

It can be configured as intranet and can be used for Internet access, if required.

By installing VSAT on any more location may increase/add the location on the network any time.

**Network Devices Required**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. VSAT Terminal  | : 09 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |
| 2. Switch         | : 09 Nos. Installed on each location.                     |
| 3. Rack Panels    | : 09 Nos. Installed each location including Host.         |
| 4. Layer 3 Switch | : 00 No. Installed on Host Location.                      |
| 5. RJ45 Connector | : As Required Depending upon PCs connected to the Network |
| 6. Patch Panels   | : 09 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |



**Star Network Topology**  
**Phase – III (8 Sites)**

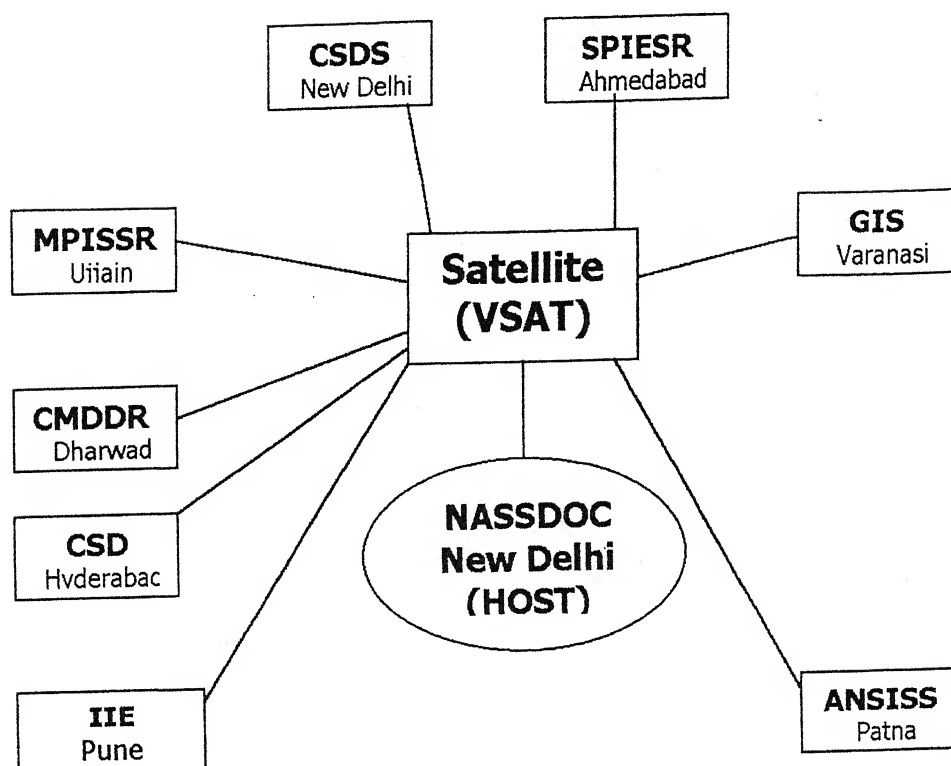


Fig.32

All the locations are connected with Satellite through VSAT installed on each location. They can access to HOST, Delhi as well as each other. It can be configured as intranet and can be used for Internet access, if required. By installing VSAT on any more location may increase/add the location on the network any time.

**Network Devices Required**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. VSAT Terminal  | : 08 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |
| 2. Switch         | : 08 Nos. Installed on each location.                     |
| 3. Rack Panels    | : 09 Nos. Installed each location including Host.         |
| 4. Layer 3 Switch | : 00 No. Installed on Host Location.                      |
| 5. RJ45 Connector | : As Required Depending upon PCs connected to the Network |
| 6. Patch Panels   | : 08 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |

**Final Network Topology**  
**(Total 27 Sites)**

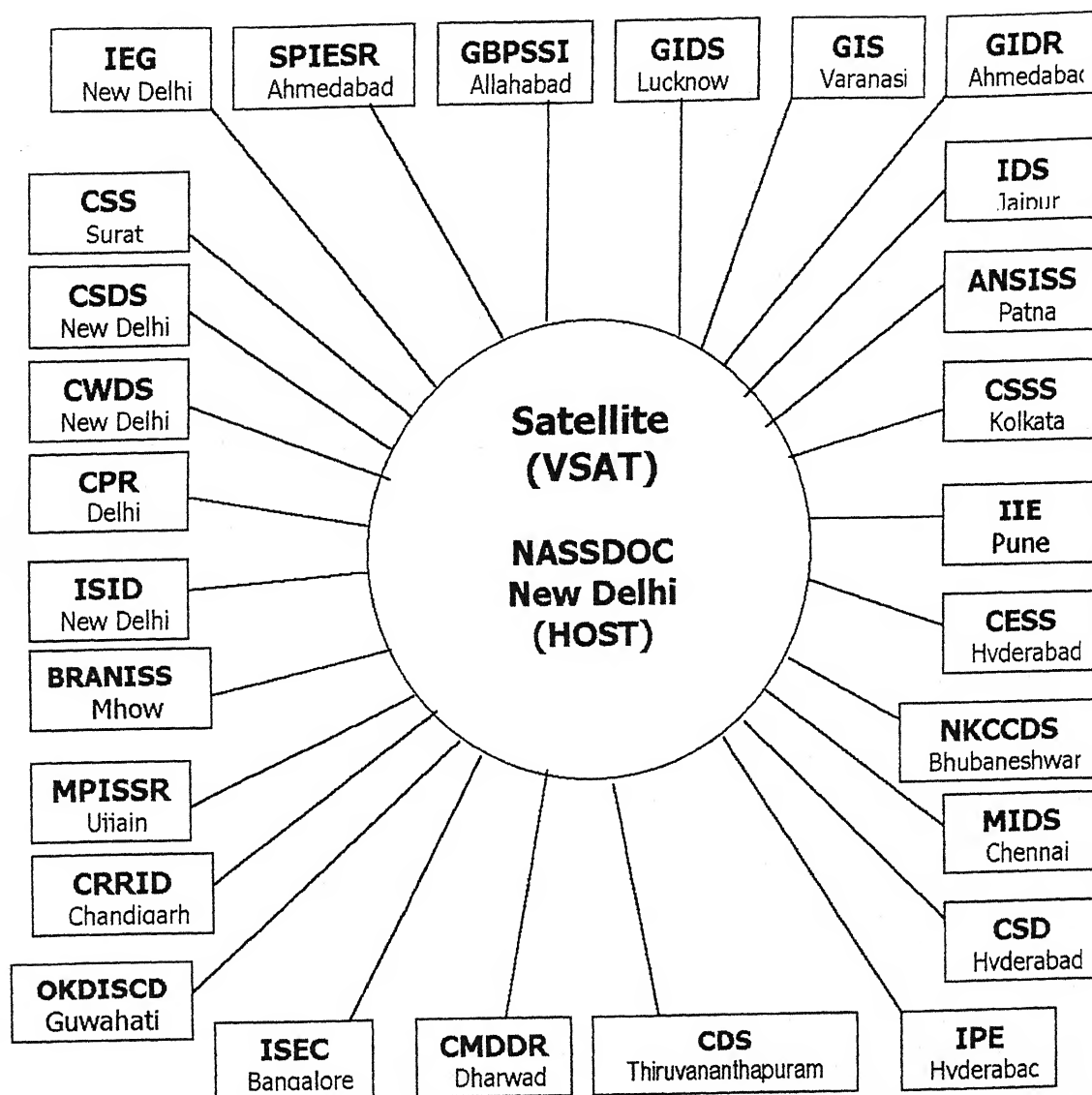


Fig.33

All the locations are connected with Satellite through VSAT installed on each location. They can access to HOST, Delhi as well as each other. It can be configured as intranet and can be used for Internet access, if required. By installing VSAT on any more location may increase/add the location on the network any time.

**Network Devices Required**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. VSAT Terminal  | : 28 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |
| 2. Switch         | : 28 Nos. Installed on each location.                     |
| 3. Rack Panels    | : 28 Nos. Installed each location including Host.         |
| 4. Layer 3 Switch | : 1 No. Installed on Host Location.                       |
| 5. RJ45 Connector | : As Required Depending upon PCs connected to the Network |
| 6. Patch Panels   | : 28 Nos. Installed on each location including Host.      |

The Network Topology would be Star for all the three phases since it is VSAT Technology. The Network Devices required are given in Figures 30 to 32. The Final Network Plan of all the 27 sites are also given in Figure 33.

The VSAT Network is proposed to be opted in this because:

- ⇒ Expansion at any stage is possible.
- ⇒ No separate lease line is to be put so it is cost-effective.
- ⇒ Less dependency is there.
- ⇒ More reliable than Dial Up and ISDN.
- ⇒ Cost per year is nominal, i.e. 1 lakh approximately.
- ⇒ Less costly
- ⇒ VSAT Technology is costly only at the initial stage due to satellite expenditure.

## **VI.12 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT**

Table 45: **Approximate Cost of the Network Equipment and Internet Access**

Sl.No.	Item	Qty.	Cost (Approx.) (Rs.)
1.	VSAT	1	93,000.00
2.	24 Port Layer 3 Managed Switch (D-Link)	1	49,000.00
3.	24 Port Managed Switch (D-Link)	1	35,000.00
4.	Rack Panel (6U)	1	2,500.00
5.	24 Port Patch Panel (D-Link)	1	3,500.00
6.	RJ-45 Connector	1	150.00
7.	Internet Bandwidth Charges Quarterly @ Rs.57,750.00 inclusive of all Taxes		
8.	Satellite Charges Quarterly @ Rs.14,440.00 inclusive of all Taxes.		
9.	Wireless Processing Charges annually @ Rs.5,667.00.		

### **VI.13 PITFALLS IN PLANNING THE NIS NETWORK OF ICSSR LICs**

- ⇒ lack of proper designing at the sectoral level.
- ⇒ lack of coordination among ICSSR LICs
- ⇒ insufficient financial support from Management
- ⇒ lack of availability of sufficient infrastructure with the participating LICs.
- ⇒ lack of support and participation at the Institutional level
- ⇒ building up of information resources at the Institutional level
- ⇒ understanding of common goals and objectives
- ⇒ lack of appropriate telecommunication links within the participating LICs.
- ⇒ Database creation and other documentation services as part of the input sub-system.
- ⇒ uniform hardware and software in participating LICs.
- ⇒ lack of shared decision-making and follow-up
- ⇒ lack of sufficient support of physical and human resources
- ⇒ lack of interest of Information Professionals
- ⇒ lack of common standards essential for networking.
- ⇒ lack of library legislations and policy.

It is extremely essential to explore the problems related to establishing the NIS Network and thereby assessing the prospects towards planning the same in terms of identifying various resources. The understanding of the financial basis for the NIC Network including manpower provisions, information infrastructure, and other technological components.

### **VI.14 ESTABLISHING THE ROLE OF ICSSR/NASSDOC IN PLANNING THE NIS NETWORK OF ICSSR LICs**

The concept of a National Information System in social sciences in India is now catching momentum but it is yet to fetch a concrete shape and form. This is because

of a positive support by Government as well as result oriented initiative from the apex body of social sciences research in India. The information activities articulation of various services and growth of social science research institutions have increased manifolds. Thus, it has become mandatory for these fast growing inter-disciplinary social science research institutes to form an information grid for social sciences through their coordination. It would not be out of place to mention here that social science research institutions along with some other professional organisations have made bit of a headway in this direction.

It is most relevant here to say that a NIS Network of ICSSR LICs be thought of at the initial level since these research institutes are inter-disciplinary in nature and are also spread over evenly at the national level. At a later stage, when the NIS catches shape and strength, other professional organisations, academic institutions and government departments which are contributing in their own way may join in to share their valuable resources.

The social science research in the country has been promoted by the ICSSR which has aimed at building up the research infrastructure, provided maintenance and development grants to its 27 research institutes, financing research projects, awarding research fellowships, assisting in training programmes, etc. The ICSSR established in 1969, started providing documentation and bibliographical services by way of setting up Social Science Documentation Centre which later saw an expansion in form of NASSDOC in 1986. Its growth and planning was done by late Shri J.P. Naik, the first Member-Secretary of ICSSR. Several activities like preparation of Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals/Serials and Retrospective Indexing in social sciences were initiated during his initiation.



## **VI.15 OBJECTIVES**

The NASSDOC work on certain objectives to provide full range of documentation and information services, which are as follows:

- (1) To inform scholars about the current and retrospective materials available in various fields of research.
- (2) To assist scholars in the procurement of research materials
- (3) To strive for bibliographical control of research material
- (4) To assist research institutions in creating documentation and bibliographical services
- (5) To maintain linkages with other documentation and information centres
- (6) To bridge the gap between professionals and information technology.

### **VI.15.1 PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF NASSDOC**

The major programmes and activities of NASSDOC include:

- (1) Building up a collection of reference materials and works on research methodology. Here major efforts are made in collecting: (a) unpublished doctoral theses approved by Indian Universities and foreign theses on India; (b) research reports of the projects undertaken by ICSSR and other social science research institutions assisted by ICSSR; (c) Working papers presented at ICSSR, funded seminars and conferences; and (d) periodicals of research value in social sciences.
- (2) Striving for bibliographic control over social science materials by bringing out various documents under Research Information Series. Nearly one hundred titles have so far been brought out.
- (3) Providing bibliographical information about Indian publications in social science disciplines to international documentation agencies.
- (4) Providing select bibliographies on request.
- (5) Providing micrographic and reprographic services.
- (6) Providing document supply service to scholars from outside Delhi.

- (7) Awarding study grants to scholars for working at libraries of their interest in India.
- (8) Providing consultancy to social science institutions in setting up documentation and information centres.
- (9) Providing facilities to its staff for participation in professional seminars and conferences through contributing papers and taking active part in their deliberations and also them to attend short-term refresher courses.
- (10) Conducting professional training courses under Continuing Education Programme.
- (11) Processing project proposals involving financial assistance to documentation and bibliographical projects for consideration by ICSSR Committee on Documentation Services and Research Information.
- (12) Maintaining linkages with national and international data centres and libraries.
- (13) Entering into agreement with national and international organisations for mutual exchange of publications (at present about 2000 Institutions are on exchange list).
- (14) Promoting sale of ICSSR publications, participating in book exhibitions and undertaking sale of Government of India publications to research institutes.

#### **VI.15.2 DOCUMENTATION PROGRAMMES OF NASSDOC**

The centre has three broad categories of documentation programmes:

- ⇒ Those undertaken directly or in collaboration with selected institutions;
- ⇒ Those undertaken by ICSSR Regional centres and ICSSR aided Research Institutes; and,
- ⇒ Those assisted by the Council under its grant-in-aid scheme.

##### **VI.15.2.1 DIRECT PROGRAMMES**

Under this programme, the following activities are undertaken:

- (1) Union List of Social Science Periodicals
- (2) Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals/Series
- (3) Union Catalogue of Newspapers in Delhi Libraries

- (4) Inventory of Social Science Institutions and Organisations in India
- (5) Mahatma Gandhi Bibliography
- (6) Retrospective Cumulative Index of Indian Social Science Periodicals
- (7) Area Studies Bibliographies
- (8) Language Bibliographies

#### **VI.16 SERVICES AT THE NASSDOC**

It provides the following services:

- ⇒ Consultation services
- ⇒ Information Dissemination – This is done through state-of-art reports, abstracting journals and NASSDOC serial and ad-hoc publications
- ⇒ Abstracting services
- ⇒ Continuing Education Programmes
- ⇒ Document Delivery
- ⇒ Consultancy
- ⇒ Translation
- ⇒ International and Regional level Linkages.

Among the new initiatives in library services, the NASSDOC provides:

- ⇒ Computerized database services
- ⇒ Research projects database
- ⇒ SDI services
- ⇒ Micro-filming of Research Materials
- ⇒ Research facilities to Scholars
- ⇒ Bibliography on Documentation Services

#### **VI.17 USE OF IT AT NASSDOC**

The NASSDOC Library caters to a larger category of members, i.e., general, life, institutional and consulting members. Besides a vast collection of documents, it subscribes to 256 journals, 4 daily newspapers, and 12 popular magazines. The

library has exchange agreement with many national and international agencies. The IT services and facilities which the NASSDOC provides are as follows:

- **Bibliography on Demand** is a widely known service provided by the NASSDOC to social science research community. Bibliographical searches are made from different machine-readable databases including CD-ROMs available in NASSDOC.
- **Microfilming** of 800 theses have been done recently.
- **Databases Acquisition** on multiple media, e.g., paper floppies, hard discs, CD-ROMs have been done. These are being successfully used for searching literature/references on specific topic on demand.
- **Online Databases** available through Internet are also subscribed now by NASSDOC. One of them is Indiatat.com.
- **Library Network Link** is with DELNET and NASSDOC can access 10 databases hosted by DELNET in its website. These are searched for the purpose of compilation of bibliographies and to check the holdings of member libraries for researchers.
- **Library Automation** - LIBSYS version 4 under Windows NT is being used for library automation, acquisition of library documents, cataloguing of books, theses and research project reports. The process of serial control and article indexing is also handled by LIBSYS software.
- **Retrospective Conversion** of about 6000 publications which formed the part of core collection of the library has been done. The documents have been classified by using DDC 21<sup>st</sup> edition, catalogued according to AACR-II and subject heading assigned with the help of Library of Congress subject headings 20<sup>th</sup> edition. The processed data has been entered into LIBSYS version 4.0 by using UNIMARC format in Windows NT platform through ISO 2709 exchange format to enable NASSDOC to use the same through OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue).
- **Digital Resources** are also available at NASSDOC in form of various in-house databases, which are available for sale and are also searched by scholars.

- **A Cyber Café** with a high speed Internet connectivity facilitating access to on-line electronic databases, directories, library catalogues and other Internet based sources.
- **Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)** Technology has been provided as borrowing facility to the members supported by a hassle free automated book issue/return system.

## **VI.18 FUTURE PROGRAMMES**

In the field of social sciences, a number of libraries and information centres with differing functions, scope and efficiency have come into being under the auspices of academic institutions, research institutions, government departments, etc. It is necessary to coordinate or marshal such a large number of subsets of information services into well structured national information system or network. This would facilitate better service to comparatively a larger number of users with limited available resources: financial, human and material. The National Information System in Social Sciences (NISSS), planned by NASSDOC is of a multi-tier system with two main components, viz., NISSS Focal Point and NISSS Network of Information Centres and services. Its major programmes would be:

- ⇒ Building comprehensive world collection of social science material by way of supplementing the national collections.
- ⇒ Providing computerized retrospective and current indexing and abstracting services.
- ⇒ Providing technical and socio-economic information to the researchers and administrators.
- ⇒ Procuring copies of documents, on request, from whichever source available.
- ⇒ Developing relations and cooperation with national and international organizations engaged in social science information.



The system has been planned for a long time. But due to financial constraints, it has so far been not possible to achieve break through. Now, as a first step, NASSDOC envisages to develop a coordinated system consisting of ICSSR six regional centres and twenty seven ICSSR financially aided research institutes. These centres have succeeded in collecting a sizeable research material and are engaged in various documentation activities. The system would endeavour to implement some of the programmes identified above. The experience gained will be helpful in enlisting the cooperation of other institutions and networks.

Since the NASSDOC already has plans for establishing a National Information System in Social Services as part of its future programmes, it becomes easier for us to plan and implement the NIS Network for ICSSR libraries. The ICSSR potentially being the most appropriate body to become the focal point for the coordination and cooperation of a network of ICSSR LICs. The ICSSR will work along with a competent advisory committee. It will also have a number of working Groups and Expert Committees to take care of each of the dimensions of the system.

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## **CHAPTER VII**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **VII.1 OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The study has been designed with the objectives of studying the resources, facilities and services of ICSSR Libraries and Information Centres over a period of time. Their growth, achievements and development in terms of modern means of communication and IT applications are also assessed. Thereby, assessment of the impact of automation and IT applications on the quality of services is also done. It will be observed that the present work has been undertaken to study the growth, development and services of social science research libraries in India. The study has drawn references from the ICSSR research institutions situated throughout the length and breadth of India. A particular sample of users has been taken to study their preferences and usage of IT products and services. Due to the changing profile of the users from time to time, the services provided by these LICs also need to be updated and upgraded. Accordingly, the assessment of changing user-needs in an information age in terms of technological advancements in these LICs is also done. The budgetary provision for various years is also examined and analyzed by taking out the coefficient correlation of Institute viz-a-viz Library budget, thereby ranking them and taking out their combined correlation coefficient but for each years considered for this study. Thereafter, a separate table is made highlighting the Institute and Library budget and showing their coefficient correlation for all the years together and for each Institute separately.

A comparative study of these LICs is made to assess the reason of their lagging behind in terms of providing services and facilities. The users needs in terms of

technological advancements and IT applications in these LICs is done through paired ranking of various IT products applicable in these LICs in terms of usage and preferences. A National Information System Network of these LICs is planned and proposed in three phases by way of distribution in terms of their infrastructural facilities, services and IT usage.

The assessment and analysis of the above has been done by the researcher with the help of a structured questionnaire. The major findings of each chapter have been given at the end of each chapter. Here, we only highlight the salient points emerging from our analysis.

## **VII.2 INSTITUTIONS OF RESEARCH**

There were more than 200 Universities in India in 2000. Of them 112 had post-graduate departments in different social sciences. The total number of post-graduate social science departments in India was 423, the largest among them were in economics, history, political science and sociology. The forefront of research in different social science disciplines are Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and Delhi, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

The ICSSR has over the years set 27 social science research institutes over the country. Of them, the following continue to have a significant presence in the forefront of research and training — Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Madras Institute

of Development Studies, Chennai. Of the ICSSR Institutes, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna, the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, and the Centre for Social Studies, Surat, were once very active places of research but have for various reasons declined in recent times. The Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, the Centre for Women's Development Studies, Delhi, and the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, though small in size, have carried out some significant research in specific areas. The Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi is a prominent institution but concentrates less on academic research and more on policy-related studies.

### **VII.3 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE**

In India, M.S. Gore estimated in 1995 that there were about 2000 social scientists in the Universities and another 400 in the research Institutes. In 2000, with 423 post-graduate social science departments, the estimate was around 2500 social scientists in the Universities and 600-700 in the research Institutes. Except for the Institutions in Delhi (even the ICSSR ones) all the others suffer a lack of sufficient resources for the social scientists. These institutions suffer from a lack of access to library resources and have inadequate space and equipments.

The establishment of ICSSR, the social science research took a different outlook. Dr. J.P. Naik, the first Chairman of ICSSR in 1973 argued that the ICSSR should take initiative to formulate a **National Social Science Policy**. It was stated that this policy should be formulated with a view to give importance and relevance of different types of research in different areas. It also stressed on the need for a direct and active link between research and training.



#### **VII.4 OVERVIEW OF ICSSR LICs**

Having taken all the 27 ICSSR LICs for this study, their existing resources, facilities and services have been compared. The main mandate of the ICSSR Institutes' LICs is to provide sufficient library and information support services and documentation facilities to its clients. The observation about these LICs and the conclusion drawn are on the basis of the following:

- ⇒ The collection of these LICs is rich both qualitatively and quantitatively;
- ⇒ They emphasize more on the documents containing data on related states;
- ⇒ These LICs have comprehensive collection on social sciences, also having subject-oriented and need-based collection;
- ⇒ They are providing traditional services while some of them are also providing modern information services to their users;
- ⇒ Most of them are in the process of automating them;
- ⇒ Even if these LICs are not fully automated, they are providing IT facilities to their users;
- ⇒ There is imbalanced growth of these LICs due to undefined budget allocation.
- ⇒ The LICs, which keep up to modernization, should be included in the first phase of networking them and establishing a National Information System. Thereby, working on the second and third phases of Networking the ICSSR LICs.

The overall growth of ICSSR LICs have been examined in respect of the quantitative description, i.e. subject-wise distribution of ICSSR LICs and year-wise establishment, total collection and current annual intake of documents in these LICs. The qualitative aspect emphasizes on the academic infrastructure for researchers, the

subscription of journals and its budget. In the technical status, the description of various in-house services that the LICs are providing, the infrastructural facilities, the status of automation, etc. is highlighted. The administrative aspect, i.e. the staff strength in terms of the total collection and the organisation of these LICs is given. Their financial status is detailed for five years, i.e. 1982-83, 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002. The percentage of library budget in relation to the institutional budget is detailed. The coefficient correlation for the budget of various years mentioned above has been taken out. Thereafter inter-institutional correlation coefficient is also taken out. The spatial analysis is done with two variables, i.e., total expenditure of library in proportion to the Institute budget is given. Accordingly, similarity between two years is also done. The standard deviation mean and coefficient variation has been taken out for the two variables for all the five years. The analysis of library budget is also done category-wise for each year giving high, medium and low budget for these LICs in different years. It is striking to note that no LIC of any Institute constantly fall under one category of budget allocation showing a lot of variation.

### **VII.5 GROWTH OF ICSSR LICs**

These LICs were established at the time of Institutes' establishment, i.e., during 1950s to 1980s. There were only two LICs established in 1950s, six in 1960s, twelve in 1970s and seven in 1980s. The decrease in their establishment in 1981-90 was mainly due to resource crunch on the part of the funding body, i.e. ICSSR and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Another reason being that geographically they are well distributed around the country by 1990s covering almost all the disciplines of social sciences. So there was no apparent need to further add to the chain of ICSSR Institutes. The library of A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna though established in 1950s

does not show growth in terms of providing sufficient library services or heading towards automation. Whereas, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi also established in 1950s is not only providing automated services but also has a definite status of having IT facilities for their users. The growth of these libraries shows that these LICs not only depend on the budget allocated to them but some of them also generate their own resources and procure one-time grant from various sources for their advancement.

The ICSSR Libraries of the Northern Region are most progressive in terms of their overall growth and some of them even generate their own resources. The Libraries of the Southern Region, like, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram are giants in their resource base. The Central Region and Western Region Libraries are dull as far as adapting to IT related services is concerned. The Eastern Region Libraries are open-minded and have fairly good status of IT status.

## **VII.6 TECHNICAL STATUS**

Technical status has been divided into four parts:

- ⇒ Services
- ⇒ Equipments and Facilities
- ⇒ Computer Applications for In-House Activities
- ⇒ Computerization of Library services

Out of 27 LICs, 21 are providing documentation services, 20 are providing current awareness and bibliographic services, 12 are providing SDI, 16 are providing current content services, 14 are providing newspaper clipping service and 2 are providing other services, like, providing trend reports, classified lists, etc. As many as 22 LICs are providing reference services.

There are computer hardware and zerox machine facilities only in 20 out of 27 LICs., Only 18 LICs have got software on which they are providing various in-house and documentation facilities, 10 LICs are providing micro-form reader and 7 are providing A/V materials to their users.

The computerized documentation services are provided by 14 LICs out of 27, cataloguing and serial control are being provided by 10 and 9 LICs respectively. The other services are gradually being planned and taken up by these LICs.

The computerization of Library Services have bibliographic as maximum, i.e., 21 out of 27 LICs are providing the same. Others in line are current awareness, indexing and abstracting and retrospective literature search.

Thus, it has been observed that all these LICs except a few are providing various computerized library services to their readers. Some of them have purchased commercial software, some have developed it in-house, while some others are providing documentation services through some other software.

## **VII.7 MANPOWER STRENGTH**

It is observed that on collection between the collection of 5000 – 20000 documents, the staff available in these LICs is one or two, between the collection of 20000 – 30000 documents, the staff available is two or three, between the collection of 30000 – 40000 documents, the staff available is four and the libraries which are more old in their establishment and have a collection of over one lakh documents have a lot of variation in staff strength, i.e. they have 4 to 18 staff available. But, by and large, it is observed that the staff strength is in line with the total collection of documents.

## **VII.8 FINANCE**

Finance is the most essential contributory factor for growth or decline of the overall functioning of the research libraries. Thus, it has been taken as one of the most important indicators for the growth of these ICSSR LICs. No stress was ever made in earlier studies on the budgetary aspects and their contribution in the modernization of these LICs.

It has been observed that as a matter of policy, no earmarked library budget is allocated to ICSSR research institute libraries. In this study, the Institute budget viz-a-viz library budget is taken with the percentage of library budget to institute budget. The budget for five financial years has been emphasized because the drive for automation started during the late 1990s in most of the ICSSR LICs so the cut-off period is taken as 1997-98. However, to have an idea of financial allocation for library budget during pre-automation period, 1982-83 has also been taken into account.

The total institute budget and library budget for each year is assumed to be 100 in table 11 from which percentage share of budget for each institute and its library is taken out. Thereafter combined coefficient correlation of Institute budget for each year is given in tables 12 to 16. The Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi has minimum library budget, i.e. 0.66 per cent of the total budget allocation for these LICs and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram has the maximum budget, i.e. 20.55 per cent during 1982-83. Similarly, the Indian Institute of Education, Pune has maximum budget of 0.51 per cent and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram again has maximum budget of 18.21 per cent during 1997-98. During 1998-99, the minimum library budget of 0.39 per cent went to Centre for the Study of Development Areas, New Delhi and the maximum of 13.96 per cent went to Institute of Public



Enterprises, Hyderabad. The minimum of 0.26 per cent of budget went again to A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna and maximum 16.98 per cent to Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during 2000-2001. Similarly during 2001-2002, the minimum grant of 0.15 per cent again went to Indian Institute of Education, Pune and the maximum of 25.56 per cent went again to the Centre for Developing Studies, Thiruvananthapuram. The standard deviation, mean and coefficient variation of Institute and Library budget is taken out for different years. This was found to be 4.14, 4.35 for standard deviation, 4.39, 4.35 for mean and 0.94 and 1.00 as coefficient variation for 1982-83. During 1997-98, the standard deviation was 3.04 and 3.57, mean was 3.70 and 3.89 and coefficient variation was 0.96 and 0.78 for Institute and Library budget respectively. The standard deviation, mean and coefficient variation for 1998-99 for the two budgets is 24.99, 3.38, 8.15, 3.70, and 3.07, 0.91 respectively. During 2000-2001, it was 2.41, 4.03 and 3.85, 3.85 and 0.63, 1.05 respectively. Similarly, in 2001-2002 it was 2.27, 5.35, 3.85, 3.85 and 0.59, 1.39 respectively for the Library and Institute budget.

The five years combined correlation coefficient shows the inter-dependence of the two budgets for the respective years. The correlation coefficient will do the macro analysis of the budget. The coefficient correlations for the five years are positive for 1982-83, i.e. 0.22, negative for 1997-98, i.e. -0.01, positive for 1998-99, i.e. 0.28, positive for 2000-2001, i.e. 0.36 and again positive for 2001-2002, i.e. 0.24. This shows that the library grant in proportion to the institute grant is fairly good enough, i.e. as the latter increases the library grant is also enhanced.

The table 17 shows the institute and library budget with their correlation coefficient combined for all the years. The correlation shows that there are 14 institutes

with negative correlation, i.e. even if the institute grants have increased in particular years the library grant remained to be lesser in proportion. Similarly, there are 14 institutes with positive correlation, i.e. even if the institute grant remained the same or decreased, the library grant increased considerably.

The Institute budget viz-a-viz library budget have been ranked for the years which are taken for the study. Firstly, summation of the ranks of all the five years is done, thereafter, the real rank value has been taken out. The real rank value for all the years and for each Institute is done in descending order, i.e. Institute with maximum summed rank value stands first in the real rank value. Accordingly, the highest in terms of budget is Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad. Needless to mention that it has also shown good results for automation and providing automated information services. The minimum budget ranked is for A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, i.e. 25. The ranking order of 11 is for Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh and also for Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. Similarly 16 rank is for OKD Institute, Guwahati and Sardar Patel Institute, Ahmedabad. Thus, no Institute has got the rank for 26 to 27.

The Institutes which fall under the category of first ten from getting fairly reasonable amount of budget are otherwise too found to be having well-developed libraries except Centre for Social Studies, Surat, which rank third in budge allocation, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, which rank seventh and M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, which rank sixth in the budget allocation for the library.

It has been overall observed that the Institutions, like, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Centre

for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata constantly fall under the top five ranked institutes as far as their library budget to institute budget is concerned. Another noteworthy observation is that these institutions along with some others have also marched reasonably well in their automation and IT status in their libraries.

The overall analysis of growth, services, finance, manpower of these LICs show that there is a lot of variation in the budgetary provisions in these libraries. None of these LICs consistently fall under high or medium category so as to have sufficient resources for technological advancements. Some of the LICs consistently fall under the low category but have still headed towards technological advancement and are providing modern services to their users. On the other hand, some of the libraries falling under high category of budget have still not headed towards automation or providing modern services to their users. The libraries finding their way towards automation and have status of using IT products are doing so with the help of additional grants, corpus fund and one-time developmental grant sought by these LICs.

### **VII.9 IT STATUS IN ICSSR LICs**

There are only 13 ICSSR LICs out of 27, which are either fully or partially automated and are also using IT products. Most of them have created in-house databases and are retrieving documents through LIBSYS, FoxPro or CDS/ISIS. The LICs which are automated and also using a variety of IT products are doing so as a result of their own efforts.

It has been observed that out of 27 LICs, only two, i.e. A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna and Council for Social Development, Hyderabad are not using any

IT products at all. Whereas, all the LICs except Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, Centre for the Study of Developing Areas, New Delhi and Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad are not using sufficient IT products in their library. Needless to mention, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi is using all the IT products (mentioned in this study) in their library. Accordingly, only 6 libraries are using Microform services, subscribed databases and have Library Network Links. 16 Libraries have CD-ROM databases for their libraries, 17 libraries have Multimedia facilities, 20 libraries have Internet facilities, and 21 libraries are fully/partially automated and also provide in-house databases to their users.

The overall observation of the user responses toward IT facilities is:

- ⇒ The users do not want only a document instead they want bibliographic details or specific information containing in a document.
- ⇒ They can fulfill their academic requirements in minimum possible time through various library networks.
- ⇒ CD-ROM and subscribed databases help the users to fulfill their need for documents globally.
- ⇒ The users find the in-house databases, automated CAS/SDI services and documentation services extremely useful.
- ⇒ Internet browsing remains the most popular source of exploring information resources at the global level, the use of electronic resources also take a popular place among the users as far as awareness and accessibility for current literature is concerned.

It is observed that the libraries of the Northern Region remain to be most progressive in terms of adapting Modern Information Dissemination Techniques is concerned. The libraries of the South have only Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, which have

also shown some progress. The Central region remains dull. The Eastern Region Libraries are open-minded and have reasonably good status of IT applications in their LICs. The Libraries of the Western Region also remain far from adapting IT related Information Dissemination Techniques.

### **VII.10 USERS' SATISFACTION VIZ-A-VIZ IT APPLICATIONS**

It was found extremely useful to assess the users' information needs in the context of electronic information environment. In the light of the changing user needs in ICSSR LICs, a user survey was done in 10 ICSSR LICs from different regions. A total sample of 100 readers was taken from these 10 LICs in terms of 8 IT products and services available to assess:

- ⇒ The satisfaction of users towards overall library collection
- ⇒ The availability of resources and infrastructural facilities
- ⇒ The quality of information dissemination services to user community
- ⇒ Whether computerized library services and in-house databases should be provided by these LICs
- ⇒ The extent of use of various IT products and services
- ⇒ The preferences of IT products by the users
- ⇒ Whether the users are satisfied with IT based services and facilities.

The rating of the user survey has been done on 8-1 point scale where rating for 8 is considered as highest and 1 as lowest. Accordingly, after totaling of the ranking of each IT product, ranking of the total responses has been done. This would let us know the IT status of each ICSSR LIC from respondents' point of view also. This analysis is also done through paired ranking method where users' preferences of one IT product to the other have been assessed. Accordingly, the ratings of all the IT products and services are found out in each of the selected LICs. The results of this ranking and actual rating of IT products by the users are the same.



The ranking for each IT product by 100 uses of 10 different LICs is:

⇒ Automated Library Services	8
⇒ Internet Facilities	7
⇒ In-House Databases	6
⇒ CD-ROM Databases	5
⇒ Subscribed Databases	4
⇒ Library Network Links	3
⇒ Multi-media Facilities	2
⇒ Microform Services	1

### **VII.11 NETWORKING**

Indian Social Science Institutes (especially ICSSR based) generates enormous high quality reports and libraries attached to them have sufficient and need-based collections. However, their resources do not reach all academicians in the country due to lack of a network.

The proposed National Information System Network and Services would provide information to all irrespective of their location. Therefore, sharing of library resources with new techniques and tools need proper attention of all ICSSR LICs.

It has been observed through this study that all the ICSSR LICs have a lot of variations in budget allocation over the years of their establishment. Yet, some of the LICs have gradually adapted to the innovative and advanced technological applications to provide services to their users. It is seen that these libraries fall under three categories of their advancement. Accordingly, the most progressive LICs in terms of automation and IT status have been selected for networking in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, similarly, LICs for the other two phases. In the same way, a National Information System Network for the ICSSR LICs would be established (a model for which is detailed in the Chapter VI). These LICs are inter-disciplinary in approach and with a wide coverage of

various disciplines in social sciences almost all the disciplines are covered in the resource base of these LICs. The proposed model is based on the NISSAT pattern which is operational successfully. It will be directly associated with NASSDOC (ICSSR) making it the nodal centre to coordinate and monitor the various activities at the central level.

The objectives could be fulfilled by offering various services like:

- ⇒ Catalogue based Services
- ⇒ Database Services
- ⇒ Documentation Services
- ⇒ Communication based Services

However, for an effective and efficient implementation of the networking plan, the basic pre-requisites have to be taken care of. Since this National Information System Network is proposed to be financially self-sufficient, basic infrastructural arrangements would have to be borne by the participants until the NASSDOC/ICSSR is willing to provide the same.

This study of growth, development, services, automation and IT applications in ICSSR LICs has been conducted with the help of variables like finance, library collection, year of establishment, manpower strength, user profiles and above all assessment of automated library services and IT status. This study, however, did not take into consideration the factors for overall organization, administration and functions of these LICs, precisely because it was out of the scope of the present study.

The above salient points which have emerged from the conclusion have been summed up and prove the hypothesis of the study mentioned in the first chapter. The hypothesis mainly stress on the issue that though some of ICSSR libraries and information centres are not providing satisfactory library services to their users in spite

of having sufficient library resources and infrastructural facilities. For example, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Dr. BR Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow, AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna and Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad have been ranked among top five Institutions for library budget allocation but still they have neither marched towards automation nor are providing any IT based services.

Not a single Institute has remained in the high category of budget allocation again proves that there has been a lot of variations in the budget allocation to the libraries. This is due to no earmarked budget allocation from the ICSSR or the Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. Still some LICs have shown remarkable progress in terms of library resources, providing modern information services and using of IT products and services.

The stress by these LICs is more on using IT products than fully automating them, the main stress on creating in-house databases for users. The users also stress on library automation but the libraries find it difficult to do so due to lack of sufficient infrastructural facilities for automation.

It is also found that the libraries of the Northern region are the most progressive, i.e. 8 out of 11 LICs in terms of library resources and services, automation and providing modern IT facilities to their users. The Southern region LICs are fairly well developed, i.e. only 4 out of 8 in this region. In the Eastern region there are only two libraries out of which only one has shown reasonable progress. The Western region has four libraries and are the most neglected ones in terms of providing modern library services to users. The Central region also having only two Institutes have also not shown any progress.

Thus, we can conclude that in spite of having imbalanced budget allocation, some of the libraries have witnessed growth and especially the ones which are established during the 1970s to 1980s. Needless to mention that no library constantly fall under the high category of budget allocation. Yet, to establish the proposed National Information System Network first phase of Libraries to be covered in it can well be bracketed. Gradually, the other libraries to be incorporated in the next two phases can be planned in terms of their infrastructural facilities.

## **VII.12 RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the light of what we have stated in the foregoing paragraphs, we recommend:

1. With the growing disciplines and inter-disciplinary approach towards research in social sciences, it has become essential to have a self-sufficient academic infrastructure in the ICSSR research institute libraries.
2. There has been variation in the budgetary provisions of these LICs (though they have the same parent body, i.e. ICSSR). Uniformity in financial allocation should be stressed upon.
3. The LICs which are more than twenty five years of their establishment and yet not heading towards adapting advance technologies should be provided extra and intense motivation by way of providing suitable infrastructural facilities for modernization.
4. Though, most of the LICs are providing suitable and satisfactory readers' services but yet are far from fetching desired outcome of providing uniform information resources to their users. This is not only due to insufficient financial support but an extent lack of interest taken by the Librarians and the concerned authorities.

5. The ICSSR and the State Governments (who provide matching grants to these LICs) should provide earmark budget to these LICs in order to adopt modernization.
6. The ICSSR LICs and the concerned authority of the organization should not only stress on automation but also on the usage of suitable IT products which is the need of the time.
7. Efforts to be made by Librarians towards automation and usage of IT products for which sufficient training be provided to them.
8. A sound National Information System Network should be established with a sufficient information resource base provided by the best ten ICSSR LICs. Gradually, support be provided to others to be included in the NIS Network.
9. The core libraries to be incorporated in the first phase of Network should create in-house databases to be put under the National Information System Network.
10. NASSDOC should become a real national centre of excellence and also extend financial help the ICSSR LICs through ICSSR to create a sound academic and other infrastructural support.
11. NASSDOC must act as a facilitator and coordinator and also enable the ICSSR LICs to undertake academic projects in the related areas.
12. The reborn ICSSR/NASSDOC must embark upon fresh activities only after making an evaluation of the information requirements of social scientists active in different regions with the help of ICSSR research Institute LICs.
13. The ICSSR LICs should develop local databases for use and generate their own resources.
14. Above all, ICSSR, the parent body, may help these research institutes' LICs by way of recognizing them and the Librarian as an academic body of the nation. Further, provide them earmark budget and adapt to automation and information technological applications within a stipulated time period.



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## **APPENDICES**

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Library Survey

**PURPOSE:** TO STUDY THE RESOURCES, FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE LIBRARIES OF ICSSR WITH A VIEW TO ASSESS THE GROWTH IN TERMS OF AUTOMATION, INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES AND ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION OF LIBRARIAN TOWARDS AUTOMATION

### **A. PROFILE AND RESOURCES**

1. Name of the Institution/Organisation/Department:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Year of Establishment : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Management (State Government/  
Central Government/Semi-  
Government/private) : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name of the Library : \_\_\_\_\_

Complete Address : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pin: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No (s) : \_\_\_\_\_

Telegraphic Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telex No: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax No. : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Year of establishment : \_\_\_\_\_

6. Broad (basic) objectives of the Institute/Organization/ Department:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7. **Major regular academic programmes: Post Graduate/M. Phil/Ph.D., Other/s, Please specify:**

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8. **Current area/s of active research**

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9. **Personnel strength**

**Faculty** \_\_\_\_\_ **Students** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Research** \_\_\_\_\_ **Support Staff** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Others, please specify** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Librarian's Name:</b>	
<b>Qualification:</b>	
<b>Salary Scale:</b>	
<b>Status-Academic (Faculty) -Non Academic:</b>	
<b>Serving the organization since:</b>	
<b>Experience (Professional as well as Research)</b>	

10. **Broad (basic) objectives of the Library:**

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11. **Library housed in attached/separate/rented/own building:**

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12. **Please mention total strength of Library members \_\_\_\_\_ Professional  
\_\_\_\_\_ Semi-Professional \_\_\_\_\_ Others \_\_\_\_\_**

13. **Average number of users reading in the library per day: \_\_\_\_\_ users (Please rank the category of users on a scale of 1- 8, 8 being the largest.**

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14. **Category of Users**

- **Researchers**
- **University Faculty**
- **Government Officials**
- **Diplomatic Community**
- **General Public**
- **N.G.O.s**
- **Students**

15. **Indicate your library timings. Comment upon the use of library on holidays and during extended hours vis-à-vis normal working hours:**

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16. Mention the various organization units of your library . (Please tick).

- Acquisition
- Processing
- Reference
- Periodical
- Circulation
- Documentation
- Audio-visual section
- Any other

17. What is the administration and governance of your library? Please tick.

a. Centralised

b. Decentralised

c. Coordinated decentralised

d. Any other, please mention

18. Overall-In-charge of the library:

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19. Annual budget of your Institute/Organisation/Department vis-à-vis annual budget of your library. (Please give figures for the last three financial years):

	1998- 1999 (Rs.)	1999- 2000 (Rs.)	2000- 2001 (Rs.)	Additional Budget (If any)
Institute's/Organization's/ Department's budget				
Library's budget				

19. Total strength of your library's collection: \_\_\_\_\_ documents

**Break-up (If Possible)**

(a) Books: \_\_\_\_\_ vols. (b) Bound periodicals: \_\_\_\_\_ vols.

(c) Reports: \_\_\_\_\_ vols. (d) Reference collection: \_\_\_\_\_ vols.

(e) Microforms: \_\_\_\_\_ (Please give format-wise break-up)

(f) Case materials: \_\_\_\_\_ (g) A.V. Collection: \_\_\_\_\_

(g) Others, please specify:

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20. Average annual intake of books: \_\_\_\_\_ vols.

(Please give data for the *last ten financial year* as per the following table)

Year	Volumes	Amount	Year	Volumes	Amount
1991-92		Rs.	1996-97		Rs.
1992-93		Rs.	1997-98		Rs.
1993-94		Rs.	1998-99		Rs.
1994-95		Rs.	1999-2000		Rs.
1995-96		Rs.	2000-2001		Rs.

21. Average annual subscription of periodicals: \_\_\_\_\_ titles.  
(Please give data for the last *ten financial year* as per the following table)

Year	Volumes	Amount	Year	Volumes	Amount
1991-92		Rs.	1996-97		Rs.
1992-93		Rs.	1997-98		Rs.
1993-94		Rs.	1998-99		Rs.
1994-95		Rs.	1999-2000		Rs.
1995-96		Rs.	2000-2001		Rs.

22. Average annual expenditure on other categories of documents: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Indicate approximate amount along with the respective category)

CATEGORY	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
(a) Microforms			
(b) Dissertation/Thesis			
(c) A.V. Materials			
(d) Case Materials			
(e) Others, please specify			
TOTAL			



**B. FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

1. Please list the important machines and equipments available in your library:

	PURPOSE	REMARKS
Computer Hardware		
Software		
Electronic Typewriter		
A.V. Instruments		
Microform Readers/Printers		
Xerox Machines		
Other Duplicators		
All others, please specify		

2. What is the classification scheme used and comment upon its usefulness in meeting the desired objectives?

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3. **Services rendered by your library:**

(a) **Circulation System used:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Average daily Issues/returns** \_\_\_\_\_

**vols.**

**Your comments, if any:**

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**Is the system manual or computerised, if computerised, briefly mention the technical details of the system:**

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(b) **Whether your library provides CAS in any form?**

**Yes/No**

**If yes, please mention the "*Current Awareness Services*" rendered by your library.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) **Indicate the name, scope, frequency and feedback of each such product/service, e.g.,**

(i) **Current additions of books/reports:**

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**(II) Contents pages of periodicals:**


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**(III) Newspaper clipping services**


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**(IV) Current Awareness Bulletin/Documentation Bulletin****(V) Any other, please mention with details:**


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**(d) Do you provide bibliographical services? (Please tick) Yes/No**

**If yes, is it in anticipation or on demand?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please name all important bibliographic compilations of your library during the last three years (use separate sheet, if necessary?)**

- (I)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**(II)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**(III)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**(IV)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**(V)** \_\_\_\_\_

**If no, is it because there is no such need or there are some other reasons? Please mention:**

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- (e) Does your library provide reference service? Yes/No

If yes, please indicate the nature with some important examples of reference services rendered during the last three months:

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- (f) Does your library provide indexing or abstracting services Yes/No

If yes, is it in anticipation or on demand? \_\_\_\_\_

Kindly indicate the scope, coverage and feedback of such services:

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- (g) Please mention all other documentation services (SDI in particular) rendered by your library, if any, giving the scope, purpose, methodology and feedback of all such services, in detail.

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## C. COMPUTERISED RESOURCES AND SERVICES

### 1. State of Automation in the Library

- fully automated
- partially automated
- Not automated
- Likely to be automated in near future.

If not automated, give reasons:

2. If automated mention the software packages used

3. What kind of databases you have in use in your library

4. Mention the details of CD-ROM databases in use, if any

5. Do you have any in-house databases created for your library? Yes/No

If yes mention details:

6. Do you have Internet facilities for your users: Yes/No

7. Mention the type of reference sources on Internet usually explored by your users:

8. Other services and operations using computer:

a) Is your circulation service BARCODE based: Yes/No

b) Do you use computers for stock verification: Yes/No

c) Do you use Barcode scanner for stock verification Yes/No

d) Do you have Periodical Management through Computer Yes/No

e) Is your Acquisition System automated Yes/No

f) Do you have Multimedia Services Yes/No

g) Do you conduct user-education programmes in the use of computerised services Yes/No

h) Do you have User Guides on your services Yes/No

If yes, please specify whether online (LAN)/Print/or, both



**9. Availability of Hardware (Please give details):**

- a) Number of servers and model/make/brand \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Number of computers and its models/make/brand  
(Pentium/PII/PIII/PIV Others, please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Number of printers (mention make/brand, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Details of CD-Net server/CD Tower, (If any) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Number of scanners (flat-bed, hand-held, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Any other Hardware (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Does your Institute have a Local Area Network?****Yes/No****11. Digital collection/Resources (Please specify the collection as on 01-01-2002)**

- a) CDs
- b) DVDs
- c) VCDs
- d) Floppy diskettes
- e) HDD based
- f) Others (Please specify)

**12. Do you have any electronic subscriptions (fee based access – IP/Institutional)**

- (I) Books and other documents \_\_\_\_\_
- (II) Periodicals (Journals) \_\_\_\_\_
- (III) Bibliographic Databases (Please give names) \_\_\_\_\_
- (IV) Full-Text-Databases (Please give names) \_\_\_\_\_
- (V) Other sources (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Connectivity to Computerised Library Networks  
(Please tick mark the appropriate box(es):**

- |  |   |                                     |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) INFLIBNET <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) DELNET <input type="checkbox"/>           | (c) OCLC <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| (d) CALIBNET <input type="checkbox"/>  | (e) HALIBNET <input type="checkbox"/>         | (f) ADINET <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) BONET <input type="checkbox"/>     | (h) OTHERS (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |                                     |

**14. Does your Library/Information Centre have a Website?**

**Yes/No**

**If yes, (I) Please give the Site Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**(II) Whether developed In-house/outourced**

**(III) If developed In-house, please mention the person/team**

**(IV) If outsourced, please mention the name of the company**

**(V) Please give details of the Information and services provided by the site:**

**15. Do you find any value addition and quality improvement by having IT based services in your library?**

**Yes/No**

**If yes, please indicate the degree of appreciation:**

**(a) Excellent** ☐ **(b) Very good** ☐ **(c) Good** ☐

**(d) Poor** ☐

**16. Kindly indicate the degree of impact and efficiency in providing user services due to IT applications in your library:**

**(a) Excellent** ☐ **(b) Very good** ☐ **(c) Good** ☐

**(d) Poor** ☐

**17. How do you rate the library collection and IT products and services, if any?**

**Very good** ☐ **Good** ☐ **Satisfactory** ☐ **Poor** ☐

**18. Are the readers in your opinion satisfied with modern library facilities to meet their academic requirements.**

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**19.What in your opinion has hindered the growth of your library (by way of not automating it?**

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**20.Mention the type/name of IT products and services most popularly used in your Library /Information Centre.**

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**20.Future Plans to automate the library (If not already done)**

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## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

[Note: The information furnished by you would not be disclosed]

### **User Survey**

**Purpose:** To study the user satisfaction towards Library resources facilities and services at the :

\_\_\_\_\_

### **ABOUT YOURSELF AND THE LIBRARY**

1. Area of Study \_\_\_\_\_
2. Teaching/Research experience \_\_\_\_\_
3. Period for which you are using this Library \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you satisfied with the overall Library resources, services and facilities of this Library  
[Please tick ( )]  
Yes ☐ No ☐
5. How do you rate the book collection of your Library?  
Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐
6. How do you rate the Journal collection of your Library?  
Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐
7. Which facility or service do you miss in this Library, if not available (Tick ( ) on a 1-10 Point Scale)?

Sl.No.	Library Facilities and Services	Not available	
1.	Current awareness services		
2.	Indexing/Abstracting services		
3.	SDI services		
4.	Photocopy facilities		
5.	Microform documents		
6.	In-house databases services		
7.	Electronic subscriptions		
8.	CD-ROM databases		
9.	Internet		
10.	Library Automation		

8. Is staff of the Library sufficient to cater to reader's need? Yes ☐ No ☐
9. Do you think this Library should be automated? Yes ☐ No ☐
10. Do you think the use of IT products like CD-ROM, databases, Multimedia facilities, Network facilities, Cull-text/Bibliographic databases, etc. is essential in this Library?  
Yes ☐ No ☐